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EASTERN EUROPE

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FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PRIZREN LEAGUE CONCLUDES

AU152136 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 15 June carries a report on the seventh and final session of the national conference devoted to studies dealing with the Prizren League which was held this morning. Reported as attending the final session were "Comrades Mehmet Shehu, Hysni Kapo, Spiro Koleka, Ramiz Alia, Manush Myftiu, Kadri Hasbiu, Llambi Gegprifti and other comrades." At this session, the reporter states, a number of scientists and scholars took the floor and expressed congratulations to the conference. The reporter goes on to state that finally the rostrum was taken by Aleks Buda, chairman of the Albanian Academy of Sciences, who briefly summed up the proceedings and declared the conference closed.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND FUNERAL OF LIBERATION PATRIOT

AU161535Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] The remains of Pashko Vasa, patriot of the Albanian renaissance, were transferred today to Shkoder. The funeral procession organized on the occasion was attended by veterans, writers, artists, workers and servicemen. The coffin of patriot Pashko Vasa was lying in state in the hall of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council. Serving as guards of honor were "Comrades Spiro Koleka, Manush Myftiu, Ramiz Alia and Simon Stefani; members of the party Central Committee and the government; representatives of the mass organizations and others".

The coffin was then placed on a gun carriage and proceeded along the route to Permet Congress Street and those present along the street paid their deep respects to this great patriot. The coffin of patriot Pashko Vasa then left for Shkoder where his remains will rest forever.

LLESHI GREETS ICELAND'S PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU161335Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Kristjan Eldjarn, president of the Republic of Iceland:

On the occasion of the national holiday, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Iceland, I send you sincere wishes for the happiness of the people of Iceland and the prosperity of their country.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT PRIZREN CENTENARY CONCERT--On the occasion of the Prizren League centenary, the state song and dance ensemble gave a concert on 14 June for those who had participated in the national conference devoted to this centenary. Also attending were Prokop Murra, secretary of the party Central Committee; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Fiqrete Shehu, party Central Committee member; Xhelil Gjoni, secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee; and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO ICELAND--Tirana, June 12 (ATA)--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Iceland, Bashkim Dino, presented the credentials to the president of the Republic of Iceland Kristjan Eldjarn, on June 8. Attending the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the foreign minister Einar Agustsson. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1020 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD]

CARTER'S 14 JUN PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

AU1611167 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has given a press conference at which he touched on certain international problems. The correspondents drew his attention to Fidel Castro's declaration that the U.S. administration's charges against Cuba about its intervention in the domestic affairs of African countries were a complete and absolute lie and they kindly asked him to point out some evidence confirming these charges.

The President could not point out even a single fact to confirm these groundless fabrications which were obviously aimed at concealing the armed intervention of the United States and other NATO countries in Zaire.

Touching on the Ethiopian-Somali conflict, the U.S. President misinterpreted the well-known policy of the Soviet Union and Cuba which is aimed at rendering assistance to the victim of the aggression and at peacefully settling the conflict.

ZHIVKOV CONTINUES VISIT TO BLAGOEVGRAD OKRUG

AU1613307 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] "Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, is continuing his visit to Blagoevgrad Okrug. Accompanied by Aleksandur Lilov, Krustyu Trichkov and the first secretaries of the okrug party committees in Bulgaria, he had cordial meetings with the working people of Simitli, the Pirin railway station, the town of Sandanski and other populated centers.

On his way from Blagoevgrad to Petrich he also met with leaders and mechanizers of the agro-industrial complex. A meeting was later held in Petrich where Metodi Vidinski, first secretary of the Petrich town Party Committee, delivered a speech.

"The very first words of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech: 'Whoever wants to feel more a Bulgarian, let him come to Blagoevgrad Okrug; let him come to Petrich,' were welcomed with uninterrupted cheers. In his speech, Zhivkov said that the leaders of the okrug party committees in Bulgaria must learn a lesson from the experience of the agro-industrial complex in Petrich on utilizing every inch of land connected with the vertical integration and sale of agricultural production. Todor Zhivkov's speech was interjected with prolonged applause and slogans glorifying the BCP. Following the meeting there was a business session with the leadership of the okrug and town, which was chaired by Vladimir (Stanchev), first secretary of the okrug party committee."

Meets With Okrug Officials

AU1620267 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] In the Tumbite locality near the town of Petrich Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the officials accompanying him as well as the first secretaries of the okrug committees from throughout the country, visited the large vineyards and were briefed on the work of machine operators in the area.

"The citizens of Petrich enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the officials accompanying him. A remarkable rally was held at the central square. Welcomed him with stormy applause and cheers in honor of the BCP, Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech. He greeted the working people in the renewed town and spoke on their useful work in building up the new socialist life, and wished them even greater success in their further social and economic development."

"After this, Comrade Zhivkov met the first secretaries of Okrug party committees from throughout the country. They discussed the experience of the Belasitsa, Petrich Okrug, agro-industrial complex on the implementation of the integration of agricultural production in industrial production. In his statement Comrade Todor Zhivkov dwelled in detail on the basic trends in agricultural development in our country and on the problems which are now being resolved in the okrug. He pointed out that the experience of the Petrich agro-industrial complex is particularly valuable in connection with the implementation of the integration of agricultural production with industrial activities, and expressed his high appreciation of the most rational and efficient utilization of each inch of soil as it is being done in this area."

"The 2-day visit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov proceeded in businesslike talks and meetings with leading officials and working people in the Blagoevgrad Okrug."

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 17 June

LD171500Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived at Sofia airport at 1330 amid great popular and official welcome. Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and members of the Bulgarian Government welcomed Col al-Qadhdhafi at the airport.

On arrival the brother colonel inspected the honor guard which was there to welcome him, while a 21-gun salute was fired. The Libyan and Bulgarian national anthems were then played. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi shook hands with Bulgarian cabinet members, diplomats accredited to Bulgaria and senior Bulgarian army and police officers.

Masses of the Bulgarian people lined the two sides of the airport to greet the brother colonel, holding aloft the national flags of the two countries.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi left Tripoli this morning for Sofia on a state visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov. Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was seen off at Tripoli International Airport by Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, members of the General People's Congress and a number of officers of the armed forces and police.

Talks Begin

AU171945Y Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA)--Today, the leaders of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, unanimously expressed the conviction that bilateral relations were growing and strengthening in the best interests of the two peoples, in the name of peace and understanding in the world. During their present meeting, the secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, marked the ascending development of relations between the two countries over recent years with satisfaction.

They also dwelt on some topical international issues.

Officials from the two countries joined the talks after some two hours of personal conversation between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. It was emphasized that Bulgaria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah were imbued with the wish to strengthen and deepen their relations of sincere friendship and reciprocally advantageous cooperation. It was also noted that they would keep on making their contribution to the struggle of progressive forces against imperialism and reaction for the building of a world of a durable peace and understanding.

At a summit level was analysed the state of friendly relations between the two countries and were outlined the prospects for their still more intensive development in the future. Views were exchanged on topical international issues.

The Bulgarian side in the talks included Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council; Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and foreign minister; Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and the food industry and also chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation and chairman of the Bulgaro-Libyan Friendship Society; Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mr Tsancho Chakurov, minister of machine building and metallurgy; Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Mr Milko Balev, chief of the office of Mr Todor Zhivkov; Mr Veselin Nikiforov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Bank; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, etc.

Besides Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan party to the talks included the member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress Mr Mustafa al-Kharrubi, the agriculture secretary Mr Muhammad 'ali at-Tabu; the trade secretary Mr Abu Bakr 'ali ash-Sharif; the industry and minerals secretary Mr Jadallah 'azzuz at-Talhi; the secretary of foreign affairs, Dr Ali 'abd al-Salam at-Turayki; officials from the Department of Communications, the Libyan Bank, etc.

On completion of the first round of official talks, Mr Todor Zhivkov awarded Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with the highest Bulgarian state distinction for leaders of friendly states--the Order of Stara Planina With Ribbon. The Libyan leader was awarded the order for his contribution to the development of relations between the two countries.

Dimitrov Mausoleum Visited

AU171730Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, this afternoon laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum in Sofia.

The ceremony was attended by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; [words indistinct]. A guards detachment presented arms.

Zhivkov Hosts Dinner

AU172045Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Tonight Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner party at the Boyana residence in honor of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress.

Present were Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Peko Takov, Georgi Yordanov; Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Gregor Stoichkov and Andrey Lukanov, Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, and ministers. The officials accompanying Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi were also present.

Toasts Exchanged

AU181920Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 18 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA)--Bulgaria shares the alarm of the progressive African and world public over the mounting interference of imperialist and reactionary forces into the internal affairs of African states, said the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov. At the official dinner he gave yesterday for the here visiting Libyan leader, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that "the actions of imperialism and neocolonialism in the African Continent, have demonstrated once again the direct link which binds the forms of economic penetration and domination with the armed imperialist aggression, whenever this domination is endangered."

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the patriotic and progressive forces in the African Continent, backed by their natural allies--the countries of the socialist community and by the progressive forces in the world, would succeed in frustrating the plans of imperialism, Zionism, racism and reaction.

Revealing the Bulgarian attitude towards the Middle East problem, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that just and lasting peace in the region was unattainable without the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the 1967 occupied Arab territory, without respecting the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, their right to self-determination and to an independent state of their own included, without securing the right of all states in the region to an independent and free existence and security. "We regard the separatist deals with Israel as aimed against pan-Arab interests--they obstruct, push into the distance and implicate the achievement of an overall and just peace in the Middle East. [sentence as received] For that reason Bulgaria highly appreciates the positions of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and of the other progressive Arab countries, which took principled anti-imperialist stands at the conferences in Tripoli and Algiers," said Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The Libyan leader Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his consent with all the positions set forth by Mr Todor Zhivkov on both bilateral and international issues. He gave a high appraisal to the support Bulgaria renders to the just struggle of the progressive Arab countries. Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi voiced his alarm that "detente remains restricted". "While we greet detente and applaud it, we also see how peace crumbles down in some areas of the world. What is going on in the Far East, what is going on in Africa is already a concrete threat for international detente," he said.

Speaking about the Libyan position on the settlement of the Middle East crisis, Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: "Unfortunately world imperialism with a series of actions succeeded in destroying the united Arab front and in installing at some places obedient regimes. Colonialism is making use of these regimes to defend its interests in this region and to put up a resistance against us." In the view of al-Qadhdhafi, opposing the reaction in the Middle East is a task which (?comprises) opposing colonialism as a whole.

Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi accused some Western countries of their speaking about detente and disarmament at the United Nations while sending troops and arms against African peoples at the same time.

"We see how the imperialist Western armies concentrate in countries like Chad, the province of Shaba, Western Sahara and so on. The African peoples in an alliance with theprogressive forces in the world should resist this interference." He praised Bulgaria for her stand on the problems of disarmament and detente in the world. "All the African and Arab states appreciate the support which Bulgaria renders to their struggle. We are convinced that Bulgaria believes sincerely in the cause of freedom and peace, because this has been historically proved," said Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Ministers Hold Talks

AU181925Y Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 18 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA)--Business talks were held here today between the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov and the secretary for foreign affairs of Libya, Mr at-Turayki. The two foreign ministers reviewed bilateral political and cultural relations. It was found that the ties between the two ccuntries grow stronger and deeper, mostly because of the identify of their views on a number of international issues. The two sides discussed the situation in the Middle East with feelings of profound concern.

The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Grigor Stoichkov and Mr Andrey Lukanov, the minister of machine building and metallurgy, Mr Toncho Chakurov and the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, had talks today with the secretary for agriculture and the agrarian reform, Mr Muhammad 'Ali Tabu, the secretary for trade, Mr Abu Bakr 'Ali ash-Sharif and the secretary for industry and minerals, Mr Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi.

They discussed bilateral economic relations. It was noted during the talks that there existed much larger opportunities for the expansion and deepening of reciprocally advantageous cooperation in the fields of industry, trade and agriculture.

Botevgrad, Pravets Visited

AU181915Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] On 18 June Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited the Botevgrad region. They were accompanied by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, Milko Balev, chief of Comrade Zhivkov's chancellory, and 'Abd al-Wanis al-'Abbar, Libyan ambassador to Bulgaria. "The guests visited the Chavdar partisan unit house-museum and were briefed on the unit's activity as well as Comrade Zhivkov's part in that activity. "The citizens of Botevgrad greeted the guests with Bulgarian and Libyan flags and exclamations for peace and friendship."

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met with Libyan citizens who are being cured in Bulgarian hospitals of their blindness. [sentence as heard] "The guests reviewed the autobus plant in Botevgrad and were briefed on the plant's successes."

In the afternoon the guests visited Pravets village, where they were once again warmly and cordially greeted. They reviewed the sports hall and Comrade Zhivkov's birthplace. Agrarian plants near the village were also reviewed.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH HUNGARY BEGIN

AU1620411Y Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 16 (BTA)--A between-the-sessions working meeting of the co-chairmen of the Bulgaro-Hungarian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, the deputy prime ministers of the two countries, Mr Andrey Lukanov and Mr Jozsef Marjai, started here today.

On the basis of the progress already achieved in the economic relationship between Bulgaria and Hungary, the meeting will review the chances of further expanding specialization and joint production in some branches; more precisely, the prospects lying ahead of the joint production in coach-making and electronics are to be surveyed. The meeting will also discuss Bulgaro-Hungarian trade and some problems related to the development of transport ties between the two countries.

Another topic on the meeting's agenda will be the drawing up of the basic trends of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Hungary after the year 1980.

Stanko Todorov Receives Marjai

AU1717311Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, has received Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Bulgarian-Hungarian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is visiting Bulgaria. Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of this commission and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, also attended the talks.

Stanko Todorov was briefed on the results of the talks between the chairmen of this commission. He expressed satisfaction with the economic development achieved between Bulgaria and Hungary and more particularly in the sphere of (?specialization and production-sharing). [words indistinct]

Hungarian Delegation Departs

AU1720441Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Excerpts] The Hungarian delegation led by Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Bulgarian-Hungarian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left Bulgaria.

BRIEFS

NEW ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEMBERS--Sofia, June 14 (BTA)--The Presidium of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAN) at its session today elected three new foreign members of the academy, who have considerably contributed to the development of science and the scientific contacts of their countries with Bulgaria. They are: Academician Boris Rybakov (USSR), director of the Archaeological Institute With the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Professor George Castel (France), director of the Paris Centre for Study of the Peoples and Civilization of Central and East Europe; and Professor Erwin Sanders (USA), from the Boston University. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU]

MORE ON TSEDENBAL-LED MONGOLIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Issue Joint Statement

LD162124Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] We will now acquaint you with the content of the joint Czechoslovak-Mongolian statement signed yesterday at the close of the talks between party and government delegations of both countries by Comrades Gustav Husak and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal.

In the statement it is stressed that the talks between the delegation of the CSSR headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and the delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality and full mutual understanding. They confirmed the unity of views of both sides on all issues discussed.

The highest representatives of the CPCZ and the MPRP, the CSSR and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], were united in stating that the firm foundation for the successful and all-round development of relations between the two countries lay in ideological and political unity and in all-round fraternal cooperation between both parties and states, proceeding from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They stressed that in comprehensively intensifying fraternal cooperation, the Czechoslovak-Mongolian treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in Ulaanbaatar during the visit of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation headed by Comrade Gustav Husak in June 1973 is fulfilling a historical role.

In the joint Czechoslovak-Mongolian statement it is further stressed that both delegations comprehensively examined the development of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The Mongolian side highly appreciated the importance of the technical-economic assistance provided by the Czechoslovak side in building industrial and other types of production plants and placing them in operation in the MPR, as well as the training of skilled Mongolian national cadres and the mastering of contemporary production techniques and technology.

It was stressed that the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Mongolian commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation is contributing significantly to the development of all-round economic cooperation.

Guided by the joint effort aimed at the further development of lasting and mutually beneficial economic relations, both sides adopted basic principles for the expansion and intensification of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the MPR.

The party and government delegation of the MPR expressed to the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government and people, heartfelt thanks for the internationalist assistance and support to the Mongolian people in the construction of socialism in the MPR.

Both sides also examined questions concerning the development of relations in education, culture, health and sports, and noted with satisfaction that considerable progress has been made in these areas during the past few years.

Both delegations also stressed the importance of further strengthening the economic relations between their respective countries and the Soviet Union and of multilateral cooperation within the framework of CEMA.

In the joint Czechoslovak-Mongolian statement it is also said that the CSSR and the MPR stressed the extraordinarily great importance of strengthening friendship and developing all-round cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism with their common, loyal friend and ally--the Soviet Union--and other fraternal socialist countries. They singled out the jointly tested fact that only in fraternal unity and close cooperation among the socialist countries and the Soviet Union is the strength of socialism multiplied and broad possibilities opening for solving the most important tasks. This is graphically demonstrated by the recent joint spaceflight of Czechoslovak and Soviet cosmonauts and the training of other international crews for spaceflights.

The Mongolian delegation stressed the great importance of the CSSR's active foreign policy, which is contributing significantly to the strengthening of the might of world socialism, the further intensification of the process of detente, and the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and the whole world.

The delegations stated that the more convincing the successes of the world socialist community, the international communist and workers movements, as well as the national liberation movement, the more furious are attacks of world imperialism and reaction against the forces of progress.

In the struggle against socialism the reactionary forces of imperialism are acting from the positions of both overt and covert anticommunism and anti-Sovietism; they are also stepping up psychological war, making use of increasingly cunning methods and forms of ideological diversion. Both sides stressed that despite the attacks by the enemies, thanks to the growing strength and active activity of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and other socialist countries, the relaxation of international tensions remains the main and determining trend of current development in the world.

Both sides confirmed their uniformity of view that under present-day conditions there is no rational alternative to the relaxation of tensions and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

In the joint Czechoslovak-Mongolian statement it is stated that both sides singled out the historical importance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They pointed out that the Belgrade conference confirmed the necessity of continuing the process started in Europe at the Helsinki conference.

They highly appreciated the active foreign political activity of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union in the realization of the program for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress, and the great personal contribution of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the realization of that program.

Both sides regard as an important task the mobilization of world public opinion against the attempts of the militarist circles of NATO to step up armament and begin the production of the neutron bomb and other kinds of weapons of great destructive force. Czechoslovakia and Mongolia welcome and fully support the new Soviet proposals for the quantitative and qualitative reduction of arms and armed forces of states possessing great military potential and other countries associated with them through military alliances.

Both sides positively assessed the convening of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and expressed their hope that it will become an important step toward the convening of a world conference on disarmament. Both sides also expressed themselves in favor of the successful completion of the talks on the reduction of the armed forces and arms in central Europe.

After examining the situation in Asia, both sides stressed the necessity of insuring a lasting peace and security on the continent through the joint efforts of the states of Asia and the establishment of peaceful and goodneighborly cooperation among them.

In the joint Czechoslovak-Mongolian statement, it is further stated that the delegations of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia condemned with all seriousness the antisocialist and militarist line of the foreign policy of the PRC leadership, which is alining itself with the most reactionary forces of the world and which is harming the interests of socialism and peace in the world and the innermost interests of the Chinese people. At the same time, they once again confirmed their willingness to normalize interstate relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Both sides, furthermore, favored the resumption of the Geneva conference on the Middle East with the equal right to participate given to all immediately interested parties, including the PLO. Both sides examined the current situation in Africa and expressed the firm determination to further support, with full resolve, those African nations struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and aparthaid, and for the liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism. They were in favor of a further development of all-round cooperation with socialist oriented states and revolutionary forces in the world.

They also proclaimed that the people of both countries support the struggle of the Chilean people against the fascist junta and they condemned the arbitrariness and terror perpetrated by the ruling clique against the patriotic forces in the country.

Both delegations confirmed the great importance of strengthening the United Nations as a universal authority for the preservation of peace and security and the peaceful settlement of international problems on the basis of a strict observance of the UN Charter by all states.

The joint Czechoslovak-Mongolian statement further states: The CPCZ and the MPRP stress that a further growth of the communist and workers movement, as well as an increase in its role and authority on a national and international scale, has taken place in the recent past. The all-round growth of the strength and international authority of the USSR and of the countries of the socialist community, the relaxation of tension, the sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism and the continuing process of the historic discreditation of the captialist system, all this gives communist parties new possibilities for the waging of a struggle by broad masses of working people for revolutionary, socialist, prospects of development. In the view of both sides, the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism remains a task of primary importance.

The statement stressed that both sides assign great importance to the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties, and will continue to act resolutely against all manifestations of anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, as well as against various trends of opportunism and revisionism.

In the sphere of cooperation between the CPCZ and the MPRP, special attention will be paid to bilateral and multilateral consultations and to exchanges of opinion on topical questions of Marxist-Leninist theory, as well as to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of communist and workers parties. In this connection the conference of secretaries of central committees of communist and workers parties of socialist countries for international and ideological questions in Budapest was highly valued. In accordance with the conclusions of this conference, both sides agreed that joint ideological-political measures to mark the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution significantly contributed to the promotion of real socialism and to a further cohesion of revolutionary forces.

The Czechoslovak and Mongolian sides expressed in the joint statement the firm conviction that the results of the visit of the party and government delegation of the MPR to the CSSR will become a new historic milestone in the development of mutual relations, and will significantly contribute to the strengthening of the internationalist bonds between the people of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia, for the strengthening of the unity of countries of the socialist community and the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement.

Delegation Departs

LD161200Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The party and government delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic left today for home after its official visit to Czechoslovakia. The visit, which contributed to the further expansion of relations in all spheres and the strengthening of the friendship of the peoples of both countries, took place at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic and the Czechoslovak Government.

The guests were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Gustav Husak; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Miroslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the party Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Jindrich Polednik; member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, Marie Kabrhelova; and chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission Miroslav Capka.

Also present were the members of the CSSR party and government delegation, which held the talks with the delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic, and other personages.

Mongolian Leaders' Departure Greetings

LD162352Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] After leaving by air, Yumjaagyin Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and Jambyn Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of greetings from the aircraft to the Czechoslovak leaders.

The telegram, addressed to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, expresses profound gratitude for sincere friendship and brotherhood and for the cordial reception given the Mongolian party and government delegation during their stay in Czechoslovakia. At the same time, it expresses deep satisfaction at the fruitful results of the friendly meetings and talks which will give fresh impetus to the further extension and intensification of the all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Mongolia, in the interest of the cohesion and rapprochement of nations of socialist countries.

CZECH MINISTER OF EDUCATION SEES LAOS OFFICIAL

LD161856Y Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 16 CETEKA--Czech Minister of Education Milan Vondruska today received Laotian People's Revolutionary Party Politburo member, deputy premier, and General Secretary of the Patriotic Front Phoumi Vongvichit.

They discussed problems of cooperation in education.

YOUTH DELEGATION MEETS WITH PARTY, STATE OFFICIALS

Addressed by Husak

LD170104Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Representatives of Czechoslovak youth met this afternoon at Prague Castle with the highest Czechoslovak party and state representatives, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. The almost 800-strong delegation was led by Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth.

The festive meeting was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; and other personages of our political and public life.

On behalf of the Czechoslovak youth delegation, Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, expressed thanks for the invitation to Prague Castle. He said that these meetings are another expression of the everyday attention and care devoted by the communist party, the socialist state and the entire society to the life, work and assertion of the young generation. He stated that Czechoslovak youth will not spare any effort, their skill or youthful drive to fulfill the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress, a program for the further flourishing of our socialist homeland.

After Miloslav Dockal's speech, the gathering was addressed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

In the opening of his speech he cordially welcomed the youth representatives, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, the Czechoslovak Government and on behalf of all party, social and state representatives present and on his own behalf. These annual gatherings in Prague Castle now have a good tradition and profound meaning. Comrade Husak paid tribute to the great activity displayed by young people during the period preceding the 30th anniversary of Victorious February and now before the 11th world youth and students festival in Havana.

The organizations and members of the Socialist Union of Youth and Pioneers' organizations, as well as young people not belonging to an organization declare themselves by their political attitudes and their work in favor of the policy of our party and state. We value the work of young people at various places of work and in schools, everywhere young people live and work and prepare themselves for life. We value their confidence in the policy of our party and our socialist state, which the vast majority of young people manifest in their everyday lives. This is a very valuable current contribution by the youth and a good guarantee for the future development of our homeland, Comrade Gustav Husak said.

At the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in March this year, we took stock of our work during the 2 years since the 15th CPCZ Congress and also discussed the tasks for the coming period. We have accomplished a great deal in those 2 years. We are justly proud of the results, both in the sphere of material production and in the growth of the spiritual wealth of our nations. Young people are fully participating in this great creative endeavor of the working people of Czechoslovakia. They are therefore fully justified in claiming their share in the successes we have achieved.

Ever since its foundation, our party has paid a great deal of attention to the interests of the young generation, Comrade Gustav Husak declared. This applies especially to the past 9 years. We are creating for the youth increasingly better conditions, both for life and work, and are giving young people a greater opportunity to make their appropriate contribution to the development of society and their own self-realization, an opportunity for their greater assertion in political work, production and all other spheres.

When someone of my age looks back a bit, Comrade Husak went on, he can say that never in the past have young people in our country lived in such favorable conditions as exist today. This applies to material conditions, opportunities for education and for asserting oneself, as well as to the overall prospects which the young generation has in Czechoslovakia. In comparison with how the present crisis phenomena in bourgeois society are especially affecting young people, whether one speaks of education, employment, or existence altogether, and with the kind of desperate conclusions to which the young generation is being led there, all that socialist society is doing for our young generation, for their present and future, the conditions it is creating for the youth's development, are being demonstrated with great clarity.

I think that I am not exaggerating in saying that this is a lucky young generation which lives in our country today. With the high level of the development of Socialist Czechoslovakia, and the peaceful conditions, they can, without any anxiety, plan their personal lives and their participation in the life of society, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed at today's meeting between Czechoslovak youth and the highest representatives of the CPCZ and our state in Prague Castle.

He went on to say: The young generation is a joint creator of our present. It is taking part in all political activity and sharing both in the material and spiritual life of society. It is the main hope of society's happy development in the future.

This is why we are paying such attention to the preparation of the young generation in schools and all other sectors. Naturally, we would be speaking only half the truth, Comrade Gustav Husak reminded his audience, if we did not see at the same time that the times, today and especially tomorrow, demand even more. As concluded at the 11th session of the Central Committee of our party, there must be, commensurate with the growth of the requirements of people, and society, demands on people, demands by every individual on himself as well as on others.

Both material production and spiritual life are developing. The standard of living is increasing. It is necessary to create conditions for such a growth by better preparing young people for life, for joining the labor process. We are concerned that they attain a higher degree of political maturity, which will enable them to orient themselves to the present time and its great ideological struggles, and also that they attain higher technical qualifications to enable them to master not only the tasks of today but also the rapidly growing demands of the future.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the work of the Socialist Union of Youth, said Comrade Gustav Husak. At the Second Congress of the Socialist Union of Youth we stressed the important place in our political life of the young organization, together with the Pioneers' organization, as a million-strong organization of our youth, as an important component of the National Front. We want to continue strengthening the position of the Socialist Union of Youth and the Pioneers' organization, give them our assistance and support in their activity.

It is good that you are reflecting after your second congress on how to improve the work of the Socialist Union of Youth and that you are seeking new methods of contributing to the upbringing of young people and of creating conditions for their healthy physical and spiritual growth, said Comrade Gustav Husak at today's meeting between Czechoslovak youth and the highest representatives of the CPCZ and our state.

He further said in his speech: An overwhelming majority of young people live according to the ideals of our society; they support the domestic and foreign policy of the party and possess a healthy moral core.

However, various demoralizing, asocial and criminal manifestations--rare instances of imitation of gangster and terrorist acts, which are characteristic of the bourgeois world--are taking place in the margin, in the periphery, of our society. We must not view this with indifference. We must not allow these influences, small though they are, to endanger the moral profile of our young generation. This is why today, alongside the struggle for a politically mature and professionally ready young person, we are also waging a struggle against these negative manifestations, said Comrade Gustav Husak. This is not only a matter for administrative bodies, but for all our social organizations and, above all, for the Socialist Union of Youth. But the main and decisive thing is that we possess a healthy young generation which is our pride and our hope for the years to come. We will continue to give full support to good training, education and development for the entire young Czechoslovak generation.

In conclusion Comrade Gustav Husak thanked all the young people of Czechoslovakia who are contributing positively, in whatever sector, to the good development of our society.

He wished those present, and all our young generation, many successes, much happiness, joy in their personal lives and an ever greater active contribution to the development of a happy life of our homeland in their further work and in future years.

Received by Ministers

LD170001Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] At ministries and other institutions, meetings of representatives of our party and government with representatives of the younger generation continued today.

At the Federal Assembly in Prague a meeting took place between the highest legislative body with a group of young people from all regions of the republic. They were received by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Nations. The delegation was accompanied by Jan Prochazkas, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union. Officials of the Federal Assembly briefed their guests about the activities of the highest legislative body, in particular about the role of deputies in the shaping of laws of a socialist state.

Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, also received a delegation of young members of the army. In his speech he voiced an appreciation of the merit of Socialist Youth Union organizations in the fulfillment of tasks in the preparation of [word indistinct].

At the meeting with a delegation of young members of the National Security Corps and military units of the Ministry of Interior, Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of interior, thanked young people for exemplary fulfillment of tasks in the protection of the republic.

Representatives of the Czechoslovak trade union movement discussed joint work, successes as well as shortcomings, with a delegation of young trade unionists led by Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Czech Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union. They also dealt with initiatives connected with the 11th world festival of youth and students and with the concern of trade unions for young people.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES DISTRICT PEACE MEETING IN KOLIN

LD172247Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] District peace celebrations, celebrations of the International Cooperative Day and the 16th Kmoch's [as heard] Kolin festival of brass music started with a solemn meeting at Obracu Miru Square in Kolin today.

Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed at the meeting the necessity of peace for the happy and content life of all people of our world. He also spoke about the peaceful efforts of socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union to forever end the exploitation of man by man. He said that forces of reaction and war, aggressive forces of imperialism are in the way of the progress. He stressed at the same time that on the other hand the anti-imperialist front--represented by the Soviet Union and the socialist community, the international workers and national liberation movement--is strengthened.

Participants in the peace celebrations in Kolin adopted at the end a resolution in which they protest against the production of weapons of mass destruction and the solution of international issues from positions of force.

COLOTKA-LED DELEGATION VISITS SVIDNIK DISTRICT

LD172102Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A party and government delegation headed by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, arrived in the Svidnik District today for a 2-day working visit. Present also is Nikolay Goncharov, the Soviet consul general in Bratislava. In the morning, the delegation visited the Tesla works in Stropkov, where it inspected the fulfillment of the plan and the innovation of the production program. In the afternoon, the guests were welcomed at the Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship unified agricultural cooperative in Stropkov, where they were informed about the successes achieved by the cooperative during the past few years as well as about their response to the appeal of the party and state bodies for the rapid gathering of fodder without any losses.

Lays Wreaths at Memorials

LD182022Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A party and government delegation led by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, laid wreaths at the memorial of the Czechoslovak Army in Dukla and the memorial of the Soviet Army in Svidnik.

Members of the delegation then attended a solemn opening of the 24th cultural festival of Ukrainian working people of Czechoslovakia in Svidnik.

Comrade Peter Colotka stressed in his speech that the festival is a dignified celebration of our peaceful life and our constructive work. Participants in the celebrations were then greeted by Nikolay Andreyevich Goncharov, general consul of the USSR in Bratislava.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY'S FOREIGN COMMITTEE SESSION NOTED

AU161252Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Federal Assembly Committees Were in Session"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--At the joint session of the Chamber of People's and Chamber of Nations' Foreign Committees, held in Prague yesterday, the CSSR ambassador to Austria, M. Kadnar, submitted a report on CSSR-Austrian relations. M. Jablonsky, deputy to the CSSR minister of foreign affairs, presented a report on the current international situation and on the topical questions of international relations, focusing on the course and the results of the UN General Assembly special disarmament session. Both committees also familiarized themselves with the international currency problems and with their impact on the economic and trade relations between states.

BRIEFS

NEW PHONE EXCHANGE--A new automated telephone exchange of the second generation with 16,000 subscriber lines was inaugurated in Prague-Holesovice a few days ago. After the exchanges in Kobylisy and Sterbohuly, this is the third one of its kind. [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 12 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

HONECKER GREETS FRANKFURT/ODER ON ANNIVERSARY

LD181642Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State has, in a greetings address, congratulated the city of Frankfurt/Oder on its 725th anniversary. It was conveyed today at a festive meeting of the city assembly by Paul Strauss, member of the Council of State. The message underlines the development of Frankfurt/Oder into a political, economic and cultural center of the bezirk. In particular, the years following the Eighth SED Party Congress bore witness to the restoration and development of the city. Of this, the working and living conditions of the citizens, which had been improved as per schedule, as well as the construction of new and modern production facilities were characteristic. During the past three decades over 17,000 dwellings have been built.

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES, WELCOMED BY SCHUERER

LD182242Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A Soviet Government delegation arrived in the GDR capital today to attend the 23d meeting of the USSR-GDR joint government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation. It is led by Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee member and first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The delegation was given a warm welcome at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and other members of the Council of Ministers. USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov was present.

FISCHER, POLAND'S WOJTASZEK ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD172053Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1839 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw--The foreign ministers of the GDR and of the People's Republic of Poland, Oskar Fischer and Emil Wojtaszek, have reaffirmed their countries' resolve "to continue--in conjunction with the Soviet Union and the other states in the socialist community--the endeavors aimed at full realization of the CSCE final act, at fully developing and consolidating the process of detente and at extending it into the military field." This is stated in the communique published on Friday regarding the 1-day official friendship visit paid by the GDR foreign minister to Poland.

"It was stressed," it goes on to say, "that strict observance of the agreements between the socialist countries and the FRG and of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin is of fundamental importance for successfully developing relations of goodneighborliness in the spirit of detente and constructive cooperation among the European states." The foreign ministers expressed their disquiet at the intensification of the arms race by the imperialist circles and the military-industrial complex of NATO. The most urgent task is to put an end to this dangerous arms race and to reach effective disarmament steps. In this context, they support the disarmament proposals submitted by the Soviet Union at the UN special session.

The communique stresses that the proposals recently submitted by the socialist states at the Vienna talks make possible, without further delay, the immediate reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The GDR and Poland strongly condemn the massive intervention by NATO states in the internal affairs of African countries. At the same time, they proclaim their firm solidarity with all peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid, as well as for sovereignty, independence and social progress.

The ministers "expressed their deep concern at the tensions which continue to exist in the Middle East. They stressed once again that the resumption of the work of the Geneva peace conference, in which all interested sides take part, is the path which leads to normalizing the situation in this region."

They underscored their support for the efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to peacefully solve problems in relations with Kampuchea and guarantee socialist construction in Vietnam without external interference.

The communique notes that relations between the GDR and Poland "are successfully developing and deepening in all fields on the proven basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In this the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 28 May 1977 is of extraordinary importance."

The communique emphasizes that this cooperation also serves to further consolidate the strength and unity of the socialist community of states. The meetings between Erich Honecker and Edward Gierek are said to be of decisive importance in this process.

"Agreement exists as regards the anniversaries of both countries in 1979--the 30th anniversary of the GDR and the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic," the communique says, "being celebrated as highlights in the fraternal relations between both parties and states."

The indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states in the socialist community is described as the basis for both countries' foreign policies.

MORE ON PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD161340Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The chairman of the Paraguayan Communist Party, Antonio Maidana, today visited the GDR Solidarity Committee, where he was given a warm welcome. Secretary General Kurt Krueger assured the representative of the working class and working people of Paraguay that the GDR solidarity movement would continue to make every effort to help the antifascist and democratic forces to achieve victory. Kurt Krueger pointed out that the idea of solidarity has deep roots in the GDR. During the first 5 months of this year alone M50 million-worth of goods were sent out. The Solidarity Committee, Kurt Krueger said, maintained friendly relations with 94 progressive committees in all parts of the world. He stressed that the GDR would continue to support the struggle of the Paraguyan communists, among others, in the production of printed matter.

Antonio Maidana, who was accompanied by the members of the Central Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party, Alfredo Alcorta and Julio Rojas, paid tribute to the international solidarity with the just struggle of his people. He thanked the solidarity committee for its many initiatives in support of the communists and democrats imprisoned by the dictatorship in his country.

"International solidarity, of which the USSR is the leader, fills us with joy and gives us the certainty of victory," Antonio Maidana stressed. In the course of the friendly meeting Kurt Krueger conferred on the chairman of the Paraguayan Communist Party, as well as on Alfredo Alcorta and Julio Rojas, the Pablo Neruda Medal, which has been awarded to activists of solidarity since 1974.

GDR STATE SECRETARY, ILO OFFICIAL MEET IN GENEVA

AU161325Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Geneva: "Expanded GDR Cooperation in ILO Discussed"]

[Text] The intensification and expansion of the GDR's cooperation in ILO was at the center of a meeting in Geneva on Monday between Wolfgang Beyreuther, state secretary for labor and wages, and Francis Blanchard, director general of the International Labor Office. State Secretary Beyreuther, who heads the GDR delegation to the 64th International Labor Conference, reaffirmed the GDR's readiness to convey its experiences in social policy.

On the same day, the GDR was elected to the ILO administrative council at the conference.

BONN'S 'AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS' AGAINST GDR CITED

LD181712Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

["Complete Failure To Appreciate Reality--"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--Official Bonn has recently seen fit to openly demonstrate its aggressive designs against the GDR. The question arises: What encourages these gentlemen, contrary to all reason, to speak to their neighbor in a language sharply at variance with the requirements of the age, the continuation of the policy of detente? In their bragging and hankering after old traditions, they obviously fail to understand why the GDR so single-mindedly pursues detente and the normalization of relations between the pro-German states. Perhaps they even believe that their revanchist aims could profit from the present policy of the U.S. Government. This is a complete misjudgement of reality. One can only say: Keep your feet on the ground, gentlemen.

The speeches made in the Bonn Bundestag and in the West Berlin House of Representatives in the presence of all prominent people in the Federal Republic reveal a scant sense of reality. On the contrary, they are apt to call into question what even Federal Chancellor Schmidt recently described as an advance in relations between the GDR and FRG.

That these gentlemen were not entirely at ease in their Sunday speeches was shown not least by the remark that the FRG's nationalist purpose was calculated to strengthen the mistrust felt by all neighbors of the Federal Republic. Indeed, the nations of Europe and the world have experienced the propaganda of a greater Germany and what followed it.

The official speeches recently made in Bonn, in West Berlin and elsewhere show that there are forces at work which evidently prefer returning to the cold war rather than implementing the treaties they have concluded.

They can only endanger the policy of detente in Europe. They cannot change realities which for 30 years have included the socialist GDR. One would do well in the FRG to draw the necessary conclusions.

NINTH MEETING OF DKP EXECUTIVE REPORTED

LD182014Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1429 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--The ninth meeting of the German Communist Party (DKP) Executive took place in Duesseldorf on 17 June. It discussed the experience of recent class struggles in the FRG and the party's tasks until its Mannheim congress (October 1978). According to a communique issued today, Hermann Gautier, vice chairman of the DKP, presented the report of the Presidium and Secretariat of the party Executive.

DKP Chairman Herbert Mies briefed the meeting on the outline of the report to be rendered to the Mannheim congress. The meeting approved proposals for organizational preparations for the party congress and its timetable. On the occasion of the 60th DKD, the DKP Executive issued an appeal to communists, workers, young people and all democrats to strengthen the DKP.

In his report to the party Executive, Hermann Gautier said that the DKP supported the USSR's realistic and constructive proposals for concrete measures to limit arms and to achieve disarmament. He paid tribute to Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG as an outstanding event which helped to make peace more secure and to further detente. The DKP called on the FRG Government to clearly reject the neutron weapon and to make concrete contributions to the policy of detente. He referred to the growth of neofascism in the FRG and suggested joint antifascist action against the further advance of neofascism.

The DKP strongly rejects the practice of job denial and considers it to be a violation of human rights. The protest movement against it should be strengthened and those who were forcing through these anticonstitutional measures should be opposed. All fresh opportunities to join with social democrats, liberals and christians against job denial should be used.

The DKP's central task is to fight for the social rights of working people against mass unemployment, for implementing the right to work and for training facilities for the young. The DKP will campaign for the unity of action of the working class and the development of broad democratic alliances. A strong DKP is to the advantage of all who support the interests of the workers and the people.

AUTHORITIES APPREHEND FRG BORDER VIOLATERS

AU161356Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 13 June 1978 two males violated the state border at the GDR coast in the Kuehlungsborn region with an engine-powered dingy. They ignored repeated orders to stop. The border violaters were apprehended. They were not in possession of identity documents. According to their own statements, they are FRG citizens Alfred Ozolg and Hans-Juergen Langbehn.

KADAR TIMES INTERVIEW EMPHASIZES PEACE, PROGRESS

LD161410Y Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI)--The American daily paper New York TIMES called on Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, with the request to answer the questions it was going to put to him. On 1 June 1978 the first secretary received Mr John B. Oakes, member of the paper's editorial committee and--handing over the replies given to the questions--conducted a talk with him.

The June 10 issue of the New York TIMES carried a detailed account of the interview and the conversation. Here under follows an abstract of the replies Janos Kadar had made to the questions of the New York TIMES. The full wording of the interview appeared in the Hungarian weekly MAGYARORSZAG.

Answers to questions put by the New York TIMES:

Question: What are your priority objectives in foreign and domestic policy?

Answer: The Hungarian People's Republic, as it is generally known, is a socialist country. Accordingly, in the foreground of its domestic policy are tasks designed to further the country's and the people's material and intellectual advancement, the social and legal security of the citizens, the harmonious and dynamic development of society, the development of socialist democracy, the firm and well-balanced domestic political situation of the nation.

The endeavour to ensure for our nation both peace and favourable external conditions for economic development occupies a focal place in our foreign policy. Accordingly, as far as it lies in our power, we endeavour to help along the improvement of the international situation, consolidation of the detente process, the halting of the arms race, and disarmament.

The Hungarian People's Republic, in order to promote the universal objectives of peace and progress, is seeking to cooperate with all countries, regardless of their social system. This has been guiding our efforts in trying to build state relations with the United States as well.

Our domestic and foreign policy is open and straightforward: it is not based on speculative premises but is founded on firm principles and historical experience. The Hungarian people supports this policy and wants to see it continued unbroken. In charting our policy, in defining our position, we do not improvise, nor do we change our course according as the wind shifts. It is therefore something the population of this country and our foreign partners alike can take for granted, can safely rely on.

Question: How do you evaluate your experience after 20 years of Hungary's special kind of socialist economy? What have been its particularly successful features and what failings, if any?

Answer: A special feature of the Hungarian national economy has been, first of all, the fact that ours is a socialist planned economy based on the social ownership of the means of production, and that the primary and principal goal of production is to meet the population's needs and regularly raise its living standards.

As I see it, the greatest achievement in the economic sphere over the past twenty years is in the fact that the foundations of Hungarian economy are sound and firm, its development has been even and free from setbacks or major upheavals. The fantastic increase in the world market prices of raw materials and energy sources--an increase that has also hit hard this country--has failed to halt our economic development, nor has it caused unemployment, inflation or devaluation. Actually, both production volume and living standards have gone up even in these years. Hungary's national income today is five and a half times as high as it was before World War II.

Foreign trade, international economic links, play a determinative role in the development of the Hungarian economy. Exports in 1977 took up over 38 per cent of the gross national production volume, a rate that was almost double the 1960 figure. We are developing our economic cooperation first of all with the Soviet Union and the other CMEA countries, but we are also seeking to strengthen our economic links with the developing countries and, on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantages, with the other countries of the world as well, including the economically advanced capitalist countries. You have also asked about failings. I would not be able to point to any failings as regards our main economic endeavours, and the reason is not any lack of sincerity but the fundamentally positive appraisal we have made of our economic development. Naturally, this does not mean that we have never made a mistake, or that we have had no difficulties, cares or worries. For instance, we, too, were wrong in our forecast and, like so many other countries, we too were taken unawares by adverse changes in international economic life, particularly the steep price increases, which have hit us rather hard. We also made some mistaken economic decisions which, although not affecting our development as a whole, did cause some damage to this country. For instance, because of bad long-term planning, we cut back coal mining, while, at the same time, making efforts to increase the consumption of hydrocarbons at an enforced rate. But we saw our error in time and managed to correct it. We also have some worries stemming from the dynamic development of the economy. For instance, manpower shortage has been causing us severe problems.

Question: What has been the value of the Helsinki agreement and the Belgrade conference?

Answer: We have appraised the European Security and Cooperation Conference at Helsinki as an event of historic importance for the detente process, and our view has not changed since. A wide variety of views are held with regard to the Belgrade meeting. We believe that, in assessing the question, we must base ourselves on existing realities, and can therefore say with conviction that it produced the result that could be expected in the given situation. Of course, it is not yet possible to claim that the agreements reached in the Finnish capital have been fully validated. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that we have only reached the first stages in the implementation of a highly complex long-term programme and that a lot more effort will still be needed. The Hungarian People's Republic, as until now, will continue to be ready in the future too to take its share in these efforts.

Question: How do you view Eurocommunism and what does it portend for future East-West relations?

Answer: The judgement of the so-called Eurocommunism depends on which side of the fence one views it from. The forces upholding capitalism are trying to utilize it, on the one hand, in order to drive wedges between the communist parties, and on the other they consider it a threat because of fears that Western European communist parties may get into their respective governments and share power in them.

Today, the position of the worldwide communist movement--and within it that of the communist parties of Western Europe--is basically characterized by development, the growing strength and influence of these parties and, coinciding with this, by the gradual changing of the conditions under which they are carrying on their struggle. It naturally follows from this that the communist parties, amid the changed conditions, must also find answers to the new problems arising in the course of development. To this end, they carefully assess the international and specific domestic conditions of their fight, the traditions prevailing in their respective countries and, if need be, they modify some features of their policy. To do this is not only the right but also the duty of each party.

There have always been, there are at present, and there obviously will be differences and disputes between communist parties in assessing various questions of ideology, policy, tactics or strategy. This naturally follows from the fact that they are now narrow sects living in seclusion, but form a movement which is closely and comprehensively linked with the multi-colour and highly complex contemporary world. For my part, I see in this nothing to be unhappy about, provided the parties working amid different conditions keep being bound together by an identity of fundamental principles, interests, and objectives and, on the basis of all this, by a common solidarity voluntarily assumed.

As regards the position taken by the European communist movement on East-West relations, this was essentially and clearly formulated in June 1976 by the Berlin conference of the European communist parties. The communists--whether they live and work in countries with a socialist or a capitalist social system--agree that one of their most important tasks is to contribute, each of them through his own work, to the safeguarding of peaceful co-existence between countries with different social systems, to curbing the arms race, to the preservation of peace.

Question: How do you view your relationship today with the U.S.A., and how do you see it developing in future? What are the principal problems between the two countries? How can they be solved?

Answer: I consider our relations with the United States today to be basically settled. This results from the fact that we have solved problems that prevented the development of these relations.

We are optimistic as regards the future. The two countries--in view of the existing great geographical distance separating them, the disparity in size, and the difference in social systems and in other fields--cannot of course be placed on a common denominator. In spite of this, I believe that real and good possibilities exist for the development of economic, political, technical and scientific and cultural relations. Our two nations harbour no histile feelings towards each other. The agreements signed provide an appropriate frame-work for cooperation and, I trust, both sides will utilize it to mutual advantage.

Hungary's trade with the United States at present constitutes only 2 per cent of the overall volume of her foreign trade, and some 4 per cent of the total volume of her trade with capitalist countries. In our view, there are possibilities for increasing not only the volume of trade but production cooperation as well. Experiences to date have not been unfavourable.

Naturally, respect for the other country's social and political system and laws is a fundamental condition for cooperation. We have shown readiness in the past for the development of relations in this way and will continue to show such readiness in the future too. We are ready to examine every proposal with due attention.

Question: Is it possible for Hungary as a socialist country to have independently close relationship with Western Europe and/or U.S.A.?

Answer: The Hungarian People's Republic is a sovereign independent country, and the Hungarian officials responsible for the development of international relations carry on their activities according to the provisions of the constitution, with parliamentary approval, based on decisions taken by the supreme state authorities. Hungary has common frontiers with five European countries, four of which are socialist, viz. the Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. There are bonds of friendship and cooperation between Hungary and these countries in all spheres of life. Hungarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation, which can with good reason be called historic, is a matter of principle for Hungary, a natural element of its policy, and at the same time it forms the most genuine interest of our nation. Our Western neighbour is the neutral Austrian Republic, with which our relations are effectively developing in all spheres of life. Our cooperation with Austria, in our judgement, provides a good example for the practical implementation of the principles adopted at Helsinki. The Hungarian People's Republic also is building up wide-ranging, mutually advantageous independent relations with countries in other regions of the world.

Question: Would you give your view as to the evolution of the international relationship in the space age?

Answer: The age in which we live is a momentous period. It can turn out to have been either a blessing or a curse for all mankind. It can turn into a period of well-being for the peoples, or harmonious cooperation among the various nations, or into one in which the peoples would face their apocalyptic final destruction. Mankind's future is being decided in this age.

Our generation has the duty of safeguarding mankind's future. Quite obviously, everything must be done in order to prevent the outbreak of a new world war.

The special session of the United Nations General Assembly is currently meeting to discuss disarmament. An appraisal of the situation at the session shows that deeds must follow the words. For this the first necessity is the triumph of sober political considerations over business interests connected with the stepping up of the arms race, so that effective and comprehensive disarmament measures are [passage indistinct].

SENEGAL AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY DELEGATION MAKES VISIT

AU161631Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[MTI Report: "On Visit by a Delegation of the Senegal African Independence Party"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Senegal African Independence Party led by Secretary General Seydon Cissokho visited our country from 5 to 9 June.

The delegation was received by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Andras Gyenes. Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee; Tibor Baranyai and Gabor Nagy, deputy heads of Central Committee departments; and National Trade Union Council Secretary Gyula Virizlay had talks with the delegation. The delegation called at the NEPSZABADSAG editorial office and visited Nograd County.

At talks held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the two party representatives discussed their parties' positions and activities and exchanged views on topical aspects of the international situation and the international communist and workers movement.

The MSZMP's representatives assured the African independence party of their support in the struggle waged by the party for complete legality and the assertion of democratic rights of freedom in Senegal. Both party representatives stressed the significance of the African peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism for social progress. They expressed their solidarity with and support of the national liberation movements and progressive and democratic forces struggling in southern Africa for majority rule. fundamental human rights and democracy.

They reviewed tasks in developing interparty relations and agreed further to develop cooperation between the two parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Senegal delegation left our country on Friday [9 June]. Janos Berecz, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department, saw the delegation off at Ferihegy Airport.

TALKS HELD WITH SYRIAN PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION

LD171624Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Syrian talks have been held in Budapest. Andras Gyenes, party Central Committee secretary, received the delegation of the Syrian Peace Council. They first discussed the international situation and then dealt with relations between the MSZMP and the Syrian Ba'th Party.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS, HOLDS TALKS WITH PUJA

LD162212Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Mangalyn Dugersuren, the foreign minister of Mongolia, has arrived in Budapest. He was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Frigyes Puja, foreign minister. The ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to Hungary was also present. Discussion involving several leading members of the Hungarian and Mongolian foreign ministries began in the afternoon. The two foreign ministers briefed one another on the life of their countries, reviewed the state of bilateral relations, examined the means of further developing cooperation and conducted an exchange of views on topical international issues.

Talks End

LD171702Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The official Hungarian-Mongolian talks have ended in Budapest. Frigyes Puja, foreign minister, met today again with his Mongolian counterpart, Mangalyn Dugersuren. Vencel Hazi, deputy foreign minister, and the Mongolian ambassador in Budapest also participated in the talks.

Tours Bacs-Kiskun County

LD182118Y Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI)--Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren, currently on an official, friendly visit in Hungary, Sunday went to the east Hungarian Bacs-Kiskun County. He was accompanied by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi. At the county party committee headquarters at Kecskemet the guests were received by Sandor Katanics, secretary of the HSWP's county committee, and he also informed them on Bacs-Kiskun County's economic and political life. Then the delegation visited the biggest collective farm of Kecskemet's vicinity, the Hungarian-Soviet friendship cooperative. They were met by Farm President Antal Kosa who showed them round the farm. They had a look at the major facilities of the agricultural unit turning out 352 million forints' worth of produces annually. The Mongolian guests' program continued on [to] Bugac Puszta in the afternoon, where Gyula Laczko, president of the Lenin cooperative of Kiskunfelegyhaza spoke to them on sports horse breeding and a short horse show was given in honour of the guests. Afterwards the guests set off for Budapest.

MARJAI MEETS WITH BULGARIAN COUNTERPART LUKANOV

LD172006Y Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI)--MTI's Sofia correspondent reports Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai carried on talks with Bulgarian Deputy Premier Andrei Lukanov on June (?16) and 17, on issues of bilateral trade, and on possibilities of further developing cooperation in the machine, chemical industries and in agriculture. (?Earlier) the Hungarian deputy premier was received by Bulgarian Premier Stanko Todorov. Jozsef Marjai today arrived in Budapest.

BUCHAREST PARTY COMMITTEE DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD172013Y Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI)--The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party's Bucharest committee led by Ioan Bucur, secretary of the party committee, was received by Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP CC and first secretary of the Budapest party committee. The Romanian party delegation left for home on Saturday. They were seen off by Sandor Somogyi, member of the HSWP CC and secretary of the Budapest party committee, and by Viktor Boldjan, ambassador to Hungary of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

GREETINGS SENT TO POLAND ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD162218Y Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI)--For the 30th anniversary of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance contract Hungary-Poland, Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar sent a greeting cable to the Polish leaders Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz. It reads: "Cooperation among our countries is constantly increasing, the relations are deepening in all domains and are fruitfully contributing to promoting the interests of the countries within the socialist community and to furthering the good of the people. It is to our satisfaction that this friendship agreement has proved a reliable means in the sphere of cooperation, in the socialist work of construction, in international activities and in strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two nations." In conclusion the cable extends best wishes to the people of Poland.

12TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

Opening Day Noted

LD160920Y Warsaw PAP in English 0510 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] PAP, Warsaw, 15 June--The two-day 12th plenary session of the PUWP CC, chaired by First Secretary of the party Edward Gierek, began here today. On the agenda are: the report of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, discussion and adoption of resolutions.

Opening the debates, Edward Gierek welcomed the distinguished scientists, creators of scientific progress, political and economic activists invited to the session.

Next, Secretary Edward Gierek delivered the report of the CC Political Bureau entitled "For Futher Strengthening of the Role of Science in the Country's Socio-Economic Development" (text of the report is given separately). Next, the discussion of the report started. The present plenary session and the consultations which preceded it, it was pointed in the discussion, make a significant contribution to the debate on science and ways of its broader application to practice.

Solving the problems of energy and raw materials, water economy, agriculture and food economy, housing, raising the quality of life and work requires an intensified activity, long-term prognoses and early research.

The question of primary importance which was given a lot of attention during the discussion is the improvement of cooperation between scientists and those who apply the results of research at all levels.

It was stressed that centres engaged in basic research, especially those of the Polish Academy of Sciences, should [word indistinct] their links, both organizational and topical, with industrial institutes and higher schools, as well as with the production and social practice. It was pointed out that scientific establishments, especially the institutes affiliated with ministers, should much faster and more effectively meet the demands and requirements of practice.

In this context a wider introduction was postulated of the model of scientific-production centres which harmoniously link the interests and possibilities of science with economy's requirements. The existing centres have proved to be a successful form of development of economy which gives rise to new branches of industry and to new requirements also demands that directions of education and research be turned to the long-term plans of the national economy.

Gierek Delivers Report

LD161130Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at 15 June deliberations of the 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Today we present the issue of the role of science in the country's socioeconomic development for deliberation by the PZPR Central Committee. This is an important issue as regards both today's and tomorrow's requirements. Our country has entered the stage of building a developed socialist society.

We are implementing a socioeconomic strategy oriented toward the affairs of man and his prosperity and linking the development of productive forces with the all-round satisfaction of social needs and with forming a socialist way of life. The merging of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the values of socialism is a key component of this strategy. The importance of science has increased and strengthened in our country in the process of implementing the line of the sixth and seventh congresses. The bond between science and the policies of the party and state has been strengthened. The humanist, patriotic and peaceful goals of our policies evoke wide response in the scientific community. The contribution made by science to the country's socioeconomic development yields important results. Our party highly evaluates the support of Polish scientists and attaches great importance to their creative involvement in work for the good of the people and the fatherland.

Polish science has glorious traditions. We have paid a lot of attention to spreading the word about these traditions in the Year of Polish Science. Through their achievements Polish scientists have enriched the intellectual and cultural potential of the nation and have made a weighty contribution to the repository of mankind's knowledge as a whole. Nevertheless, for a long period in history the nonexistence of our own state and our economic backwardness made the development of Polish science very difficult. Many scientists had to emigrate in order to set workshops up abroad, and through their achievements enriched the material good fortunes of other nations. On regaining independence in 1918, the situation in many respects improved. However, Poland's social system and economic stagnation between the wars made it impossible to exploit, on a broader scale, the achievements of science for the country's needs.

But even under these unfavorable conditions Polish science scored important achievements, particularly in the humanities, mathematics and biology. The majority of scientists sympathized with democratic currents, supporting efforts designed to enliven the economy and working on the development of national culture. The blossoming forth of science came about in socialist Poland.

From the very outset of people's power our party has attached great importance to the development of science. The research and teaching premises which were destroyed during the Hitlerite war and occupation were quickly rebuilt, and the higher education network was expanded and developed. Of far-reaching importance was the decision, made after the first congress of Polish science, to establish the Polish Academy of Sciences, which brought together the most outstanding scientists and organized a network of specialized research centers.

Alongside the industrialization of the country, new fields of science developed and many scientific research institutes and centers furthering the development of our industry, agriculture and other sectors of the economy were founded. Progress was achieved through the cooperation of science with the economy. The activities of party and nonparty scientists of all generations were united in working for socialist Poland. This patriotic unity of the people of science is a valuable achievement of our party's policies and is an important factor in uniting the nation. We shall always strengthen this unity.

Comrades! The directions in which Polish science was to develop and the tasks of scientific policy were comprehensively examined 5 years ago at the second congress of Polish science. The decisions of that congress retain their importance and relevance. Further important progress in the development of science has been achieved in the years that have passed since the congress and also in the implementation of scientific research and technical undertakings. New requirements and fresh opportunities have arisen.

In the 1971-75 period, outlays for scientific research and development work doubled. We are continuing to increase these outlays. The number of scientific cadres is also growing. Despite the fact that there are still many shortcomings, we have the right to state that polish science is with increasing success carrying out difficult and ambitious tasks and is participating ever more energetically in the country's socioeconomic development. Its international status has also grown.

In the 1971-77 period the number of research-development projects that were implemented increased considerably. Almost twice as many patents for Polish inventions were issued. The economic effects, which almost tripled, were achieved thanks to rationalizing suggestions put forward by the work forces at industrial plants. Scientific opinions and expertise and scientific diagnoses and consultations are used on a considerably broader scale.

As a result of the great investments drive, the country's production potential has been modernized. Because of this the area of contact between science and the economy has grown. The demand for scientific research work has increased and the possibilities for implementing the results of this work have grown. However, there is a gap between these possibilities and reality, which we must reduce and overcome.

In the present 10-year period great changes in the social and professional structure of the population have occurred. Our largest-ever generation of young people has entered adulthood. We have done everything to give them a good education and thorough professional training. Thanks to dynamic economic growth, we have been able to insure modern workshops for young people. As a result, the number of people employed in the socialized economy has grown considerably and the general level of education has increased. The aspirations of society have grown. The rapid growth in the material and intellectual potential of our people favors science and facilitates the discovery and development of talents, thus increasing the area which can absorb the results of research. In order for science to carry out its social function effectively, at least two conditions must be fulfilled: 1. the development of science itself and its creation of new cognitive values must be insured; and 2. the bond between science and life, the needs of the country, the synchronization of directions in research with the directions in which the national economy and culture are developing, the concentration of efforts on the most important tasks and on smoothly and efficiently functioning mechanisms for applying the results of research in economic and social practice must be strengthened.

The policies of our party are oriented in such a way that these conditions can be fulfilled and that all the potential of science can be used for the construction of a strong and affluent Poland.

Esteemed comrades! The propositions which are the starting point for the deliberations of the present plenum have been the subject of broad consultation. The constructive and objective character of this consultation merits particular emphasis. Although approval was given to the provisions in general, a number of critical views were put forward. Numerous weaknesses, barriers and inhibitive points were revealed and proposals and stipulations of great importance were formulated. Many of these have already been reflected in the document that has been presented to you, comrades. Those remaining will be thoroughly examined by the Central Committee and the state authorities. On behalf of the PZPR Politburo, I would like to cordially thank the scientists, the creators of technical progress, economic and political activists, engineers and workers and all those who, through their views and proposals, have helped to formulate the directions of our policy in this immeasurably important sphere of life.

The discussion which preceded this plenum dealt equally with the problems and tasks of science and with the more general matters of social and economic development, including the reserves which exist in this field. In the next decade we shall continue to pursue the development strategy begun and advanced in the 1970's. The basic characteristic of this strategy is recognition of the precedence of social goals and improvement in the quality of working and living conditions. It is a long-term strategy; science is taking part in outlining it and at the same time is becoming an increasingly important factor in its implementation.

But we must realize that the continuation of the programs outlined by the sixth and seventh congresses and the realization of the social goals which follow those programs call for using qualitatively new methods in dealing with several new problems. The reason for this is that in the next few years we shall have to take into account more objectively difficult conditions. Above all, the growth in labor reserves will be smaller; this growth will have to be rationally managed to good purpose. The opportunities for growth in investment outlays will also be smaller; because of this they will have to be used for purposes of the greatest social and economic importance. We also have to bear in mind the more difficult conditions of external developments.

The developed capitalist countries have entered upon a long-lasting phase of crises phenomena and, as a result of this, have introduced numerous protectionist restrictions and discriminatory limitations aimed at the socialist and developing countries. In this situation the pace of economic growth and the satisfaction of social needs will depend mainly on broadly conceived social and economic effectiveness: This requires making rational use of production facilities, raw and other materials, and labor reserves, and it depends on the kind of organization of social life, state efforts and management which would insure high effectiveness of all team and individual endeavors.

The list of all our problems is headed by continued modernization, and especially by the increased effectiveness of our industrial production; the rational management of our natural resources and a general strengthening of our raw material and energy facilities; the solution of food and housing problems; and the provision of material and cultural conditions for general human development, for the realization of the principles of socialism in our social life. We would like the creative thought and efforts of Polish scientists, of the entire Polish intelligentsia, to concentrate on these problems. We shall concentrate the activity and initiative of the working class, farmers and young people on these problems, because these are matters of the greatest importance to Poland and to our people's present and future.

In recent years and at the cost of enormous effort and outlays, production potential in our industry and construction has been increased and renewed. In this way we have created a good basis for the future and a constant modernization of production processes for the development of up-to-date long-series production, able to meet our domestic needs and to widen our range of exports.

The full exploitation of our production facilities depends upon the increased scale and longer productionseries of manufactured items, which also help to solve difficulties in supplies andcooperation and to lower manufacturing costs. Work on research and promotion should lead to mastering tools and machines, technologies and organizational systems, which would insure good quality of labor and productivity accompanied by savings in materials and energy.

We expect the technical sciences to produce constant progress in increasing the reliability of installations and products, in popularizing the mechanization and automation of manufacturing processes and assembly activities and in reducing the arduousness of production and exploitation work.

The demand for undertaking comprehensive efforts in the computerization and automation of production processes deserves our support. In undertaking and dealing with these tasks, Polish science and technology should strive to work out our own technologies of the highest standard, which would become the basis for the development and consolidation of our national industrial specialties, and which would help us to develop modern and highly effective branches of industry. To this end we should deepen our specialist and cooperative links with the socialist countries.

In our entire economy, and particularly where the modernization processes were primarily based on imported techniques and technologies, modernization--when it is once carried out--must not be the end. Every industry needs a long-term technical policy. On the basis of an analysis of needs and capacities, and of cost accounting for economic and social outlays and results, we should separate our long-term modernization tasks into our own science-development undertakings and a policy for obtaining licenses. In dealing with every license we should take into account the program for its future mode modernization; only then, when such programs are prepared and implemented, will the modernization of our economy become a continuous and fully effective process, and will the capacities of Polish science and technology be rationally used.

One area of particular interest to our society, wherein particular scientific, technological and investment efforts will be made in the next decade, is a more thorough survey and the rational exploitation of Poland's natural resources. There is every indication that our world has entered into a new situation--an era of increasingly expensive raw materials, evergy and food.

We have to face new problems which are arising in this situation. This calls for a comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach to the preparation and implementation of a long-term fuel-energy and raw materials program, both in the economic and scientific-technology plan. Here, apart from the technical sciences, an important role has to be played by geology and geophysics, all sciences dealing the earth.

Poland possesses relatively large reserves of many minerals, but many others we have to import. The national management of our own resources, constant progress in our mining and power industries, intensive search for new sources of energy and new materials, and further consolidation of our cooperation with the socialist countries are necessary for insuring a stable fuel-power and raw materials base for our country.

We are giving particularly important tasks to our scientists in the field of comprehensive management of Poland's greatest natural wealth, our coal; and this includes its chemical processing and gasification. We have to consistently continue the scientific and development work already begun in this field. The suggestion to supplement our systems of centrally directed scientific-technological undertakings with the creation of a government research program in power industry seems to be valid. The enormous effort put into the development of brown coal mining and processing copper ores, sulphur, rock salt, and of our steel industry calls for both the intensification of the part science plays in the continued modernization of these industries and a better utilization being bade of their products.

The farsighted solution of the energy and raw materials problem is a duty we owe to our future generations, and at the same time a great opportunity for Polish science and technology. The growing demand our national economy makes for raw materials and energy dictates the necessity for the rationalization of their application and use. This faces our science and technology with the urgent task of developing technologies which would be economical in the use of energy and materials, permitting the instruction of the best possible installations from the point of view of effective performance and efficient use of materials.

We must make comprehensive and vigorous efforts in mastering the problem of raw and substitute materials, and in rational utilization of secondary raw and waste materials.

A 1 percent savings in materials in the economy as a whole makes it possible to save something on the order of 20-30 billion zloty. Tremendous reserves remain untapped here and revealing and exploiting them should become the ambition of the scientific and technical centers. Materials engineering, the development of which we should support in every possible way, acquires primary importance under these conditions. Emphasis must be placed on accelerating the chemicalization of the economy by exploiting the national raw materials base to the maximum in an integrated fashion--this is vital. The development of agriculture and the foodstuff economy, and the growth in the output of the light and engineering industries and in housing construction have multiplied the demand for chemical products in the past few years. Despite certain progress, it must be acknowledged that this demand is not being satisfactorily satisfied. This state of affairs requires that the integrated program for chemicalizing the economy, which was formulated in previous years, be adapted to the new requirements and conditions. We expect that scientific circles will speed up research on technologies for the production of high-quality chemical products and on the modernization and intensification of productive processes.

The growing importance of management efficiency requires constant improvement in the system by which the economy functions. Work projects and experiments in this sphere are being conducted on a fairly wide scale in our country. These must be intensified and further developed. Stemming from this there are important tasks for the economic sciences, for the science of organizational systems and for computer sciences. A more precise correlation between economic thought and technical thought, and better cooperation between economists, economic activists, engineers and production organizers are vital. We await initiatives in this field from the Polish economic society, the chief technical organization and other social organizations.

It is a question of technical progress signifying, at the same time, progress in management efficiency.

The implementation of the program for development of the foodstuff economy requires great effort by all the people. We highly value the contribution made by science thus far to the development of Polish agriculture. We shall create the necessary conditions for further enhancing its role in the solution of the production and social problems of the foodstuff economy. In this we are counting not only on agricultural sciences but also on all fields of knowledge which can directly or indirectly promote progress in agriculture and which can promote an increase in and the rational use of foodstuff resources. It is our aim to attain a stabilized and rational standard in feeding the people and self-sufficiency in production of the basic foodstuffs in the next 10-year period. This requires a considerable intensification of efforts aimed at the correct use of soils, at increasing grain yields and developing the fodder base of animal husbandry, at mechanizing and chemicalizing agriculture, at deeper and better processing of agricultural yield and at modernizing canning and preservation processes.

In this situation, the further intensification of work being done on breeding new high-yield strains of basic cultivated crops-grain crops, potatoes, and oil and fodder crops--which are adapted to our climatic conditions and are more resistant to diseases and pests becomes a particularly important task for the biological and agricultural sciences. Good cooperation between science, which has been creatively developed, and practice has come into being in fruit and vegetable gardening in recent decades.

These experiences ought to be consolidated and disseminated. On the other hand, the low results of research work and of production and organizational undertakings in the breeding of freshwater fish are worrying. The opportunities of our country in this sphere are being insufficiently utilized. And the requirements are huge. We have to draw conclusions from this and we must impart the appropriate momentum to the work being done. We must continue to develop research on identifying and catching the resources in seas and oceans, especially in the area of the Polish fishing zone in the Baltic and in the distant, but rich Antarctic basin, which was initiated under the auspices of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

We have to engage in intensive effort to develop all promising methods of increasing our resources of protein, both for fodder and consumption. The popularization of a rational form of nutrition is also of great importance. Of increasing importance to our policy of shaping awareness in our rural areas, and in particular that of our younger farmers, is research into methods for structural and social transformations in Polish farming.

Comrades! A large group of important and complicated problems is beginning to take form around the broadly understood matter of man's prosperity. This is a high-priority goal of our policy, and of all our endeavors. We want to organize the effort of our people in such a way as to provide all working people with prosperous dignified living, and to create conditions in which material prosperity would provide a foundation for general participation in culture, for broad professional and social activity, for the rearing of a young generation which is healthy in body and spirit.

In this sphere, more than in any other, opportunity is opening up for comprehensive scientific research work, work effectively used in practice. I am talking about types of research which could stimulate simultaneous progress in all material, social and cultural living conditions: such as, those, for example, which are linked with housing and urbanistics, and with our society's health. I am also talking about the research which has direct importance for formation of the socialist way of life and popularization of socialist culture.

Important tasks arise from this for the Polish Academy of Sciences [PAN] institutes and departments and research teams in higher educational establishments, and also for the social scientific and scientific-technological movement, particularly for the associations of Polish architects and city planners, for scholarly regional associations and so on.

The conclusion from the latest demographic forecasts is that the increase in the number of births, which can be noticed of late, is a permanent tendency. This, and the drop in infant mortality, makes it possible to expect that our country's population will grow faster than anticipated, and will exceed 40 million before the end of the century. This proves that the policy of concern for the development of our people, for the cause of the family and our young generation, policy initiated by our party in the seventies, is bringing good results.

Clearly, this more rapid demographic development imposes great obligations upon us, particularly in the next decade, which will bring with it complex problems in this respect. The age groups which are entering maturity, that is the 18 year olds, will be growing smaller for several years until they reach the level of less than 500,000. At the same time, the younger age groups will be increasing in numbers. This is why it will be necessary to solve our production problems on the basis of economic management of labor resources, and, at the same time, to create housing, educational and social conditions for the new, larger generation.

It is only in the 1990s that the situation in labor resources will change for the better. This is why we now need to work out a comprehensive estimate of the consequences of the demographic situation we are expecting in such a way as to support positive tendencies, and secure for the Polish family and for the growing generation the best possible conditions and prospects.

Of particular importance as a task is the concern for constant improvement in health care: this calls for intensification of comprehensive research into effective countermeasures against occupational and social diseases. It is necessary to continue with broad research and embark on practical effort in order to secure the best possible conditions for the development of our young generation, for increased help for handicapped people, and for broader care for people of advancing age.

Our country has made a considerable achievement in the preparation and development of drug production. The effort in this field of research and production calls for further and consistent intensification in order to enable us to meet social needs at an appropriate level.

Thorough and integrated research must be constantly carried out on ways by which technical progress influences the quality of man's life and work, and in such a manner that all negative phenomena might be eliminated, or at least limited, at an early stage. We must always remember that technology must serve man and be under his full control.

In the face of intensive industrial development, the urbanization of the country and the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture, we must devote increasing attention to protecting and shaping man's natural environment, particularly water, air, soil, forests and the beauty of the landscape. The development and reconstruction of the settlement network and of the social and technical infrastructure and the molding, protection and regeneration of natural resources, particularly of all agricultural land, all require a marked improvement in the methods of city, country and local planning. Therefore it is necessary, if these problems are to be resolved, to develop the appropriate scientific work.

Esteemed comrades! The role of science is particularly great in formulating and solving long-term social and economic problems. Some 34 years ago, when People's Poland was being born, we were facing a vast mass of political, economic and social problems which had been accumulating over the centuries and which were not being solved, as a consequence of the difficult intricacies of Polish history. Our generation took up many of them and has already solved them. We have supported the security and independence of our fatherland on the strong foundations of the socialist system, internal strength and socialist alliances. We have satisfied the centuries-old peasants' hunger for land. We have industrialized the country. We have developed the cities. We have insured schooling, qualifications and places of work for all the young people. We have insured general and free health care and a wide range of social rights. Many important social and economic problems are in the process of being solved.

Today, I want to more broadly discuss a matter of great importance which thus far has not been discussed on a broader basis by the Central Committee: namely, the matter of modern management of our country's water resources. I am of the opinion that this problem deserves to be examined precisely in the present plenum of the Central Committee, not only because of its urgency and importance, but also because its solution requires the particularly great participation of science. For involved here is a type of natural resource whose exploitation is of direct significance for the quality of the living conditions of man and for many spheres of the economy--for agriculture, for industry and transport, and for environmental protection.

It is calculated that in the final years of the current century our economy will use about 40 billion cubic meters of water per annum for the needs of the population and for agriculture and industry. Poland's water resources per inhabitant are at the lower end of the scale for the Continent of Europe. The global dimensions of these resources do not, despite this, give rise to concern. But their unfavorable distribution in time and space gives rise to an increase of serious problems in many regions. The Polish Academy of Sciences, which as far back as the mid-50s took up the complex problems pertaining to the integrated management of water resources, played an essential role in identifying this problem.

Water economy problems are nationwide in scope. They affect all regions. The problem must be viewed, formulated and resolved in this respect. Above all, improvement in the quality of waters and improvement in water conditions for agriculture stand at the forefront in the hierarchy of tasks. The matter of developing the Vistula occupies a key position in the whole of the water economy.

In 1919, at the dawn of independence, Stefan Zeromski had a vision: In the end, the tribe of the Vistula would harness the river as a single whole, would forever secure the gold-bearing lowlands through great works, would correct the unevenness of its bed, would deepen and regulate the deep navigation and would make it easier for ice to move. He dreamed that the Vistula would lose its age-old barren backwaters and its age-old annual ice jam, its 4 yearly floods, and would lose its unheeded, slavelike and destructively moving mass of water. The cause of Kazimierz the Great would be taken up anew. So much from Stefan Zeromski.

Unfortunately, this vision has had to wait a long time before coming true. Until recently our country did not have capacity for a complex conservation of water resources. We have had to be satisfied with partial tasks and efforts. Now, we must not postpone this matter any longer; and our country's capacity, thanks to the development of the steel, building materials and heavy engineering industries, enables us to address it, given rational timing.

The water resources of the Vistula, which amount to about 55 percent of the surface water resources of our country, are the main potential source of providing Poland with water. Five large urban-industrial agglomerations are located directly on the Vistula--about 35 percent of Poland's urban population lives in these urban areas. Many centers of national importance and large industrial and powerworks are located on the Vistula. For centuries, the Vistula has been shaping the settlement network and economic relations within a considerable area. The program of the development of the Vistula and its drainage basin is a task of many aspects, which embraces in its range and by its effect two thirds of Poland's land, and which calls for a considerable concentration of resources, as well as the commitment of the minds and hearts of the whole community.

By regulating the distribution of water in the valley of the Vistula, we could make available for intensive farming some 220,000 hectares of land which lie fallow at present. At the same time, about 1 million hectares of arable land in the valley of the Vistula and its tributaries would be made safe from flooding. Great effects on farming could be derived from the improvement of water distribution in the Vistula basin, on an area of between 3.5 and 4 million hectares, in particular in the Kujawy, Sandomierz, Kielce and Lublin regions. This would create an opportunity to obtain higher yields from all cultivated plants as well as from meadows and pastures, on one fifth of Poland's farmlands. At the same time, it would become a region of highly intensive and effective stock breeding, based on use of its own fodders.

Along its entire length, the Vistula should become an up-to-date waterway, adapted to use on more than 300 days of every year.

This would make it possible to carry over 100 million tons of various cargo each year, and would to a considerable degree take the load off the other parts of Poland's transport system. Construction of locks would make it possible to make use of the hydroelectric resources of the Vistula. Initial estimates indicate that hydroelectric powerstations located at the locks could accumulate generating ability of some 1,600 megawatts.

The development of the Vistula will also create new, advantageous prerequisites for city and country planning and for further economic and recreation-tourist activity in areas adjacent to the river. The development and economic use of the Vistula axis must be treated as a key, but integral, component of the whole problem of water conservation, also embracing certain work in the Odra and Warta river basins.

And so we are faced with a great task, which calls for considerable material resources and social mobilization, as well as good scientific, technical and organizational preparation. It is a task on the scale of a generation. It is our universal, nationwide patriotic duty.

I am convinced that the great undertaking of modern management of our largest river, extolled by the people, will find lively response in the whole society, particularly in the young generation. The Politburo proposes that the complex program for the management of the Vistula and the development of water economy should be prepared and presented to the eighth party congress as one of the most important tasks for forthcoming decades. Should the comrades, Central Committee members, share the opinion, then it will be advisable to express it in a separate resolution of our plenum.

Esteemed comrades, the success of the strategy of socioeconomic development of the country is decided by people. Modern production technology and techniques and the most efficient equipment cannot insure speedy and successful development if workers, farmers, technicians, engineers, and all working people do not improve their professional qualifications, and if they do not improve their work quality and social discipline.

The acceleration in our country's development achieved during the present decade has become possible thanks to the fact that we had educated numerous cadres, had brought up an excellent working class with high professional qualifications, and an involved patriotic attitude, and thanks to the fact that social consciousness and our cultural level have increased considerably. Against that background the role of the educational system stands out particularly, especially that of higher schools, which ultimately decide the vocational and general level of all working people. We have attached great importance to the development of the higher schools system. It performs its social tasks with increasing success and effectiveness by combining educational and upbringing activity with scientific research. We will continue to concern ourselves with the living conditions of teachers and scientific and research workers. We have insured constant improvement of material conditions for the students at higher schools, and we will also take proper care in this respect in the future.

At the same time, the entire society expects that conditions will be used for a further increase in the effectiveness of teaching. Young scientific workers and students are the new intellectual cadres of our people; we are counting on them, and set our hope on them.

We are entering a period of direct implementation of school reform, which leads to popularization of the 10 year school. Teachers and broad social circles have been concentrating on this matter. We are counting on the fact that the world of science will support the work of implementing school reform as actively as it cooperated in creating the idea of reform.

Problems concerning the formation of social conditions and the attitude of people about the needs of developing processes must find constant reflection in the research program of social sciences. We have mentioned the role of these disciplines and their basic functions--recognition, ideology, education and forecasting--many times.

The conscious leadership of the developing process is impossible without a deep recognition of creative, positive trends of social life as well as of all its negative margins. The development of the humanities is of particular importance for educating society in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism, for the enrichment of spiritual and moral values and for widening the socialist horizons of working people. The humanities are based on ideological and methodological precepts of Marxism-Leninism. Their role in creating culture is great; they contribute to the formation of outlooks and attitudes, and have an effect on people's feelings.

The humanities are a source of historical self-knowledge and contemporary knowledge of the people. They deepen the sense of identity and, in the words of a recently deceased prominent literary historian, they enlighten people by showing them where they are going and whence they came.

They evoke respect for everything that was great and beautiful, enlightened and patriotic in our national past and at the same time they shape--when also based on the lessons drawn from the tragic pages of our history--modern Polish political culture. They open our eyes to the justification of the socialist state, which is the greatest good for the Polish people. The people need outstanding humanist works which are innovative and imbued with profound ideological conviction. We shall do everything to continue to promote the development of these disciplines and to create the best working conditions for scientists.

The 450th anniversary of the birth of Jan Kochanowski, the greatest Polish poet before Mickiewicz--the creator of the Polish literary language--takes place in 1980, and the 400th anniversary of his death is in 1984. We must in a worthy manner mark these anniversaries, which are so important for Polish literature. Taking up the initiative of literary historians, the PZPR deputies club will introduce a proposal to the Sejm that a resolution be taken on the scientific publication of all the works of the "Czarnolas Maestro."

Comrades! The discussion of the draft propositions confirmed the correctness of the scientific and scientific-technical policy being implemented by government bodies on the basis of the guidelines of the Central Committee. This policy provides for the selection of main scientific research and development aims through cooperation among leading economic authorities and leading authorities of scientific centers. This policy allows for the rational management of material means, for the pooling of efforts and for the integration of research teams, and it also creates conditions for developing the initiative of these teams.

The discussion has also confirmed the correctness of the fundamental assumptions of the system of planning, coordinating and financing scientific and research-development works. At the same time, it has furnished rich data for further improving the policy of our state in the sphere of science and technology, and especially for rationalizing the implementation of this policy. In the modern world, in the era of the scientific-technical revolution, science becomes a direct factor for production forces. However, it is at the same time a specific creative process and has its own conditions, regularities and strict rules, that apply only to itself. It does not tolerate schematization, or rigid organizational forms subject to excessive administration. Individual scientific disciplines and individual types of research and scientific undertakings have their own specific nature.

They require different organizational forms, which are subordinated to tasks according to their merit. In this respect, the requirements of integrated scientific-technical undertakings are different; they are even more different for fundamental research, for experimental disciplines and differ yet again for theoretical, or social and humanist disciplines.

There are research undertakings which contain certain features of production activity. New techniques or technology are of particularly [word indistinct] effect. In this field the principles of profitability and accounting must operate. However, there is research whose effects it is impossible to calculate in zloty. But its value for progress in science and culture is indispensable.

We should broadly perceive the bonds between science and its application in the way that Stanislaw Staszic understood them when he demanded the application of sciences and skills for achieving growth in national wealth and for developing the national industry. And at the same time, he urged people to collect and preserve the fruits of the enlightenment that had dawned and to improve and disseminate the great discovered truths. These extensive functions of science, as well as the specific nature of individual disciplines and research work, must be taken into account when decisions are made on organizing research efforts and on the principles of financing them.

I believe that many particular matters which are regulated by various kinds of rules in a way that is too uniform for science and production could be better solved by leaving greater scope for initiative, independence and responsibility by those who are implementing the research. At the same time, it is necessary to support the postulate in every possible way for raising essential requirements--raising them to the level of research work and didactic and educational activity--and to support the development of scientific criticism, to strengthen discipline in implementing tasks and spending funds and to develop thinking along national lines. Among young science students we would disseminate civic attitudes, principles of high scientific honesty and professional ethics which have always characterized Polish science.

The matter of promoting new techniques still remains a serious problem. Attention was quite rightly focused on it during the consultations preceding the plenum. I am convinced that making use of the results of these consultations will make it possible to truly rationalize the processes of promoting new techniques. Above all, further development in synchronizing research programs with programs for economic development and in furthering cooperation among all teams taking part in scientific-research progress and in developmental and promotional work are vital.

This cooperation may take various forms. Where most of the research, developmental and promotional work can be conducted within the framework of production organizations with adequately strong scientific and research facilities, direct organizational integration is indicated. But we must achieve better collaborations, and also stronger links where--and this is bound to occur often in the implementation of scientific-technological undertakings--various teams and various organizations are taking part, such as establishments of PAN, higher educational establishments, industrial institutes and production works. There, too, we need greater room for flexibility.

The most appropriate way for stimulating feedback and popularizing principle-motivated, objective discussion over research results and the quality of technical solutions, and for creating conditions which would enable research teams to take a direct part in the entire process of promoting new plans, is by supporting the efforts of those who operate the technical facilities and production teams.

We must insure the development of and improvement in the work of those bodies which provide links between research and production processes, between the works and experimental enterprises, between the sections which are getting ready for production and--where it appears to be useful--the assigned design and technological offices. The weakness of these bodies, and in particular their inadequate concentration of highly qualified cadres, continues to present a genuine obstacle to the implementation of our promotion effort. We must take into consideration the fairly widespread view that the financial-economic systems operating in our enterprises do not allow adequate reserves for undertaking difficult and risky innovative efforts.

Within the framework of its efforts in the implementation of this plenum's resolutions, the goverrment will prepare appropriate proposals on this matter. As far as research conditions are concerned, we must thoroughly consider the problem of equipping PAN institutes and departments as well as higher educational establishments with research installations. In this respect the 1970's have seen considerable progress thanks, above all, to increased resources for import of apparatus. But we realize that scientific research apparatus and installations become quickly antiquated and need constant replacement.

Our present scientific and industrial potential enables us to advance the task of relatively rapid development of the production of research apparatus in Poland. In this respect we have experience, which merits our attention, and achievements within the PAN and the higher educational school system, as well as in our industry. Clearly, we are not concerned here with producing in our own country all the scientific apparatus we need but we can, however, produce--in selected fields--installations of high quality, and in sufficient quantity. In this matter I think we can count on the initiative of our industry, and above all that of our scientists.

It is worthwhile considering the introduction of the principle of handing over to scientific institutions and groups--for the purpose of improving scientific equipment--a part of the profits gained in our economy as a result of the application of innovations developed by them. Among urgent matters I would also include compliance with the widely raised demand for streamlining and simplifying the purchases of spare parts for research installations and minor quantities of all kinds of materials, reagents and so on.

Comrades! It is the invariable principle of our policy that we concern ourselves with good conditions for the development of science and basic research, which have a decisive effect on the general level of science and which are an irreplaceable source of progress in all spheres. The links between basic and applied research are being shaped in our country with increasing rationality.

Various disciplines and all types of research are cooperating within the framework of complex research programs. In PAN and higher educational establishments we are developing wide-ranging study research, which is increasingly better coordinated with both the priorities of science itself and with the long-term needs of Poland. Also vital is the role of individual research or research undertaken by small teams. The direction of basic research is decided by the scientists themselves; in their efforts they can count on constant help from government and party authorities.

We are very much interested in the development of forecasting, in scientific opinion and expertise.

Throughout our entire state and economic effort and also in the work of our party we want to popularize the principle of making the widest possible use of forecasting, both in decisionmaking and in checking the implementation of decisions. While we give due attention to our great research programs, we must not fail to appreciate the very important scientific and technical activity linked with improving the technical and technological parameters of current production.

In the comprehensive science-technology production system, the role of technology is enormous. We should by all means support the status of engineers, project-engineers, construction engineers, technologists and production organizers. We should stimulate their creative ambition. In our time, scientific-technological progress is increasingly becoming the common cause of all people of science, engineers, technicians, and of the working class.

Not long ago, in a resolution of the Central Committee Secretariat, we outlined tasks for our bodies and organization, and for the trade unions and administration, in the field of helping the rationalization and innovation movement. In Poland, this movement has glorious traditions. At present the level of our industrial development along with the level of qualifications of our staff for that movement opens up new possibilities; in this respect, we must stimulate the working people's initiative. We must anticipate these initiatives and remove obstacles and strengthen the ideological and moral motives underlying the rationalization and innovation activity.

Despite great progress and profound modernization processes, we have failed to adequately teach widespread innovation attitudes and sufficiently high technical culture in our country.

We have every structural, material and staff prerequisite for achieving this end; but it is a complex task which calls for the formation of fresh societal characteristics. Education and training have to be adapted to this end. We have to introduce appropriate systematic solutions and create favorable conditions for this.

Comrades! In the development of our science, our cooperation with Soviet science plays a particular role. Thanks to our fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union, we have industrialized our country and are constantly modernizing our economy. The Soviet Union has given to Poland numerous documents relating to technology and construction. We have been given and continue to be given irreplaceable help in staff training. The constant consolidation of Polish-Soviet cooperation in various areas of research, in the sphere of social sciences as well as that of exact, natural and technical sciences is therefore of enormous importance.

At present, wide-ranging perspectives for joint research initiatives, and for construction and technological design are opening up. Socialist integration, CPSU policy and the policy of our party aid in this. It seems that we are still quite a distance away from taking advantage of all opportunities in cooperation in science, technology and staff training with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and in bilateral and multilateral cooperation within the CEMA framework.

What we need here is more initiative, more farsightedness on the part of Polish scientific and economic organizations. The Central Committee and our government will give every support to these initiatives. We welcome with particular satisfaction and appreciation the growing participation of Polish science in space research, in the implementation of the international Intercosmos program. The joint space flight in which a Pole will take part will be a meaningful and memorable expression of this cooperation.

We are grateful to the CPSU leadership and Soviet Government, to Soviet scientists and technicians for making it possible for our country to take part in this leading field of research. In this we see new evidence of the close, internationalist bonds which link us.

Esteemed comrades! These were some selected problems which I put before the Central Committee on behalf of the Politburo. I am certain that the discussion by the plenum, which is attended by many highly eminent creators in science and technology, will contribute many valuable views and proposals to our deliberations and will help to work out a program for further raising the role of science in building Poland's strength and the prosperity of Poles. [applause]

Discussion of Report

LD161432Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw--The 12th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee resumed its deliberations 2 hours ago. It is continuing its discussion of the Politburo report on further strengthening the role played by science in Poland's economic and social development. The report was read yesterday by Edward Gierek.

Gierek Closes Debate

LD162235Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Closing speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at 16 June session of the PZPR Central Committee 12th plenum--recorded]

[Text] The discussion which has been in progress for almost 2 days in this hall has been profound and fruitful. Creative people of science and technology, political and economic activists have voiced their views in the discussion, which has confirmed the correctness of the stand outlined in the materials and at the same time has contributed many additions, many valuable opinions and pertinent stipulations.

In our view this has been a critical discussion. It has revealed many difficulties and setbacks and it has also pointed to existing reserves that have not been exploited. It is precisely this kind of discussion that we wanted and expected. I would like to cordially thank all the plenum participants for it. I extend particularly cordial thanks to the nonparty scientists who have taken part in our work with such involvement and who have contributed so much toward it.

I would also like to assure you comrades that the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee and the government will make sure that all that has been gained through our deliberations and also what has been won during the consultations preceding the plenum is used appropriately. The most important result of the work of the present plenum of the Central Committee is that the main tasks that Polish science and technology have to face in the coming 10-year period have been specified. This is a good foundation for the long-term program for the development of science which has been synchronized with the needs of socioeconomic strategy.

The priorities--both social and economic--which were presented in the report of the Politburo have met with the full approval of the Central Committee. Weighty postulates regarding the direction in which the work of higher schools and of the system for organizing research work are to be improved have also been formulated.

At present the important thing is to realize the provisions that have been adopted in an efficient and energetic manner. This task is a joint one for people in science, for leading economic bodies, for party organizations and for the state authorities.

The importance of the matters to which we have devoted our deliberations would seem to suggest that further debate on the resolutions of the present session of the Central Committee should not be discontinued. Quite the opposite. The guidelines being adopted today should in my opinion be the object of further analysis and work, tackled jointly by the appropriate state authorities and the scientific and technical community.

The Sejm debate on the government's program for implementing the decisions of the 12th plenum could, for instance, be used for summing up purposes this fall. I also think that we should return to these matters next year at the plenum of the Central Committee, in order to evaluate how the decisions that have been adopted are being implemented.

The plenum discussion has furnished unambiguous support for the proposals concerning the integrated program for managing the Vistula and the country's water resources in general. The importance of both the economic and social motivations for this program has been emphasized. Thus, by a resolution of the present plenum, we will be initiating nationwide work on the up-to-date management of the resources of our fatherland's greatest river, which has come to symbolize Polish identity. I am, comrades, certain that the initiative of the Central Committee will meet with lively response throughout the nation and among all Poles.

Comrades! The importance of today's plenum goes beyond the extremely weighty problems of the role of science in socioeconomic development. This plenum is also of more general political and ideological significance. The alliance between all classes and strata of the working people, workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia, is at the same time the main prerequisite for the successful development of our fatherland. Uniting the hearts and minds and skills and efforts of all patriots and making this unity tighter--unity stemming from the vital interests of all people which was built in the heroic struggle for Poland's freedom and in the selfless work carried out to rebuild and develop it--is the highest order of the day and the most earnest aspiration of all the activities of our party.

The active participation of the Polish intelligentsia in the process of socialist building is a tremendous achievement of our party and an important factor for unity of the nation. It is also an important issue with significance for the future, for the social role of the intelligentsia; and its influence on socioeconomic life and on the formation of social consciousness will grow to the extent to which the professional structure changes and the general education standard is raised.

That is why we must constantly improve the party's work among the intelligentsia, so that all the intellectuals, both party members and nonparty people, may unite under our policy to implement the tasks of building a developed socialist society.

Comrades! I believe that this plenum is a vivid testimony to precisely this kind of unity among the leading section of our intelligentsia: the creators of science and technology. For the political sciences, socialism has opened up new development horizons and new, extensive areas of coparticipation in creating the material and spiritual wealth of the people. Our party sees in science a particularly important level for socioeconomic and cultural development, for expanding economic and technical potential, for solving social problems, for raising the standard of knowledge and qualifications, and for deepening the patriotic and social consciousness of the people.

Naturally, science--as any creative process--can only develop in a suitable social atmosphere. As for efficiency and the competent introduction of research results into social practice and production practice, these still require that various barriers and obstacles should be removed.

Comrades! You can rest assured that together we will remove these barriers and obstacles. We will, likewise, continue to create the best conditions we can for extensive contacts between our science and technology and world science and technology, in order to insure their maximum participation in the current scientific and technical revolution. Close ties with leading Soviet science and technology and broad exchange and cooperation with it are of particular importance.

Dear comrades! Our party and the whole of our society respect those who create science and technical progress, the teachers of the younger generation, all those whose thought and labor enrich the intellectual potential of our people. Let us not be afraid to say that they are the heroes of our time, close allies of the working class, creating the might and wealth of the socialist fatherland.

Our party's policy will continue to further the creative effort of scientists and technicians, of the whole of the Polish intelligentsia. It is the task of all party cells and organizations and of state institutions to create a good atmosphere for scientific pursuits. It is their task to be concerned about conditions for scientific development, to ensure that scientific achievements are used as much as possible, to constantly strive for closer bonds between science and practice. The scope and significance of this issue is nationwide. We will continue to approach this issue in this way and we will continue to solve it in this way, for the good of the people is the highest goal and our most important duty.

Dear comrades! Let us do all we can to make socialist Poland ever stronger, ever richer, to make it consolidate its proud position in the community of socialist states and its good position in Europe and the world.

Resolutions Approved

LD162303Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Resolutions adopted by the PZPR Central Committee 12th plenum which met in Warsaw from 15 to 16 June]

[Text] The plenum unanimously adopted two resolutions; the first resolution states:

The PZPR Central Committee approves the report of the Politburo read by Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee, and the theses for further strengthening the role of science in the country's socioeconomic development as the guidelines for action in the field of development of science and technology. The PZPR Central Committee makes it obligatory for all the cells and organizations of the party to be guided by these guidelines in their everyday activities and to disseminate them widely.

The Central Committee instructs the government to present to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic the problems connected with strengthening the role of science in the socioeconomic development of the country, and the program for implementing the decisions adopted by the plenary session of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee appeals to scientists and engineers, to rationalizers and inventors to enrich, by their creative effort, the material and spiritual wealth of the Polish people, to serve the socialist fatherland's development.

The second resolution of the 12th plenum states:

Bearing in mind the fatherland's future, the PZPR Central Committee deems it necessary to formulate a program for the development of the country's water resources and for the correct utilization of these resources. The significance of this enterprise is weighty, for Poland, like many other countries, faces a growing water deficit.

A shortage of water, inefficient use of water and the threat of increasing polution of water can seriously hamper a country's socioeconomic development. The comprehensive development of our water resources, of the Vistula and its tributaries and of the tributaries of the Odra and the Warta, is necessary to satisfy the country's present and future water requirements.

Sensible use of these resources is essential to satisfy the fast-growing demand for water in large urban areas, in agriculture and in industry. It is particularly necessary to insure that water is of proper quality. Development of the Vistula should occupy the key place in this program. The Vistula, which constitutes over one-half of the country's surface water reserves, is the largest source of water supply for the population and for the national economy.

The construction of the Vistula dam will stabilize water conditions on the territories situated in the area of the Vistula tributaries and will make it possible to use these territories more fully. Conditions for a significant increase in the yields of all crops under cultivation will be created on about 4 million hectares of arable land. This will be a substantial factor in the implementation of the program for the production of foodstuffs for the population.

The Vistula, the largest of the Polish rivers, has always been a natural and central waterway around which Polish lands conglomerated and united themselves. Numerous settlements, villages and cities, political, economic and cultural centers appeared along the Vistula from its source to its estuary. In past times, the river was one of Europe's busiest waterdays; it was the route of brisk trade and travel, the source of water and energy supplies.

The Vistula has been and is a symbol of all that is Polish. It is inextricably linked with the concept of fatherland in the consciousness of Poles at home and abroad. A subjective attitude about the Vistula is linked in the consciousness of Poles with a practical understanding of the river's importance for the functioning of the entire organism of the state and the economy.

For many years now the Polish people have wanted the Vistula to be given a new place in all-round services to the country. It is only now, under conditions of socialism, that social and economic foundations have been created to undertake an enterprise which no one has ever been able to tackle. It is our national duty in the name of the fatherland's prosperity and the good of its citizens. It also is our duty of the present toward future generations of Poles.

The Central Committee appeals to scientists, all professions and all people to make a creative contribution to the cause of developing the resources of the largest Polish river.

The development of the cascade system in the Vistula, constituting a part of the general plan for the development of water resources in the Vistula tributaries area, will create a modern waterway linked with the Baltic's largest port complex, Gdansk-Gdynia.

The regulation of the entire flow of of the Vistula will also create conditions conducive to a further enlivenment of the economy of large regions of the country, to the development of industry and energy, particularly as far as hydroelectric and large-capacity thermal electric powerstations are concerned. This will be of substantial significance in solving fuel-energy problems. The profits of this great undertaking will also affect social life. New leisure centers will be built along the regulated flow of the Vistula. Tourism will be developed here and, what is most important, man's natural environment will be constantly protected with care and in a rational manner.

The comprehensive development and utilization of the Vistula's water resources constitute yet another important link in the development strategy mapped out by the sixth and seventh party congresses. The achievements scored by socialist Poland so far, its huge and modern economic potential which was created in the seventies, make it possible to undertake this new, great task and to guarantee that it will be completed.

The PZPR Central Committee instructs the government to prepare a program for implementing this undertaking over the years 1981 to 2000. The Central Committee will put this program forward for approval by the next party congress.

We appeal to young Polish people: it is you, the young citizens of socialist Poland, who should embark upon an enterprise about which many generations of Poles could only dream. The fatherland today sets you this great and honorable task. United in our service for the country, we set ourselves ambitious goals equal to the best traditions and the most fervent aspirations of our people. What we jointly undertake today determines the fatherland's present and future, creates its strength and wealth, strengthens its proud position in Europe and the world.

Let us make the Vistula a symbol of socialist Poland's prosperity, a route that leads to the future.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--Warsaw, 16 June PAP--A long term agreement on cooperation between Polish chamber of foreign trade and trade chamber of Cuba has been (signed) Polish chamber of foreign trade today. The agreement provides for promotion of exports on the two partner's markets and for permanent exchange of information serving development of economic relations between Cuba and Poland. In the course of the talks conducted by the two chambers presidents it was agreed that the Polish side will organize an economic exhibition in Havana in October this year. It will be the first such big presentation of Polish export offered in Cuba. The exhibition will be organized by the Polish chamber of foreign trade in cooperation with the trade chamber of Cuba. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0506 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD]

TRADE CONTRACTS WITH USSR--At the Poznan International Fair our foreign trade enterprises Textilimplex and Skorimpex have signed export contracts with Soviet partners worth 1 billion foreign accounting zloty. The agreements concern clothing articles and knitted products, cotton textiles, and shoes. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD]

MORE ON CEAUSESCU'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO BRITAIN

Toast at Aerospace Luncheon

AU1610387 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0939 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Excerpts] London, AGERPRES, 15/6/1978--At the end of the visit the Romanian head of state paid to Bristol on June 15, the British Aerospace board gave a luncheon during which Lord Beswick, Sir Kenneth Keith and President Nicolae Ceausescu made brief addresses.

Referring to the documents and understandings on cooperation in the manufacturing of the BAC [1-11] plane and of a Spey-type engine in Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that they open an important period of cooperation between Romania and Great Britain, especially between the aircraft building enterprises of the two countries. Some recent experience already exists with Rolls Royce and British Aerospace, and we hope that helped by this experience we will be able to make the understandings concluded today materialize in a short period.

In general, the Romanian head of state said, I would like to mention with great satisfaction that our visit to Great Britain proceeded under good conditions, that, besides the understandings signed today, understandings were reached also in other domains, which open wide vistas to expanding the economic, technico-scientific and other kinds of relations between Romania and Great Britain.

During the talks with Prime Minister Callaghan, we have reached joint conclusions both as regards the expansion of the bilateral collaboration, and the strengthening of the collaboration in international life, for the settlement in a democratic manner of the complex issues, based on the principles of equal rights, observance of independence and sovereignty of all peoples, ensuring conditions for each and every nation to be able to develop free, and organize its life as it wishes to, without any outside immixture.

The agreements we concluded on these days demonstrate that two peoples with differing social systems can collaborate in good conditions to the mutual benefit, in the interest of international peace and collaboration.

Ceausescu Hosts Banquet

AU1610347 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0951 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 16/6/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner in honour of Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh at Claridges.

Attending the banquet were Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Princess Alexandra, and Prime Minister James Callaghan, Lord Chancellor Elwyn-Jones, David Owen, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Merlyn Rees, secretary of state for the home department, Eric Varley, secretary of state for industry. The guests also included Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party, Ron Heyward, general secretary of the Labour Party, John Pardoe, deputy leader of the Liberal Party, members of the House of Commons and of the House of Lords, representatives of economic and financing circles, other British officials.

Participating were Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Vasile Pungan, minister at the presidency of the republic, head of the group of advisers to the president, Ion Avram, minister of machine-building industry, the other Romanian officials.

During the banquet, President Nicolae Ceausescu proposed a toast, saying among others:

Summing up, I think that we have reached the conclusion that we must do everything so that we should live in peace, each nation should be free and independent, organizing its life as it wishes, without any outside immixture. Setting out precisely from these understandings and this conclusion, I think that particularly good prospects are opening to the future Romanian-British collaboration both on a bilateral plane and in solving international questions.

That is why we shall leave Great Britain with particularly pleasant impressions and with the conviction that this visit has opened new prospects to better relations between our peoples and serves international peace and collaboration.

The banquet passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality under the sign of the wish to strengthen and develop the Romanian-British friendship and collaboration.

Joint Declaration Signed

LD161110Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 16/6/1978--The ceremonial signing of the joint declaration on the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and James Callaghan, prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, took place at the banqueting house.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister James Callaghan signed this important document which notes the particularly fruitful results of the visit the Romanian head of state paid, together with Mme Elena Ceausescu, to Great Britain at the invitation of Queen Elizabeth II and of the Duke of Edinburgh, of the top-level Romanian-British talks conducted these days in London.

After the signing of the joint declaration, Prime Minister James Callaghan and President Nicolae Ceausescu made brief addresses.

Within the same ceremony, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and Edmund Dell, secretary of state for trade, signed the memorandum of understanding on cooperation in aerospace industry between the Government of Romania and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and David Owen, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, signed the protocol of [words indistinct] and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on juridical assistance on civil and commercial matters.

Ioan Avram, minister of machine building [words indistinct] cooperation in offshore oil exploration and exploitation.

Constantin Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and F.H. Goodwin, deputy minister of agriculture, fisheries and food, signed the protocol on cooperation in agriculture and food industry.

Likewise, Constantin Stanciu and P.E. Lazurus, deputy minister for transport, signed the understanding on cooperation in transport.

Ceausescu Speaks After Signing

AU161050Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 16/6/78--I would like to express satisfaction for the successful development of the visit I have paid to Great Britain at the invitation of Queen Elizabeth II and for the talks with Prime Minister Callaghan on questions concerning the development of bilateral collaboration as also current international questions--the Romanian head of state said [after the signing of the joint declaration on President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Great Britain].

Based on the understandings reached, we set ourselves daring objectives to expand economic exchanges. I have the conviction that these understandings can be achieved to the full and, taking into account the Romanian habit of overfulfilling the plans--I think that there are even prospects to top them. I think that the fulfillment of these objectives is beneficial to both the Romanian people and the British people; this will serve the expansion of the relations of collaboration between two states with differing social systems, providing that, when they are inspired by the principles of equality and mutual respect, by the wish of collaborating on the basis of mutual advantage, very good things can be achieved.

The joint declaration we have signed also mentions, besides these bilateral objectives, a series of important international questions which were the subject of our discussions these days and on which we have reached common agreement, fact also reflected by this declaration. Without going into details--Romania's president said--I think we might assert that our understandings are directed to a cooperation for ensuring the course toward detente, security in Europe and all over the world, for a policy of peace and collaboration among all states of the world, grounded on respect for each nation's independence. I think that these objectives also serve the interests of our peoples as well as the general cause of peace and friendship. Therefore we can say that from this point of view, too, the visit, our understandings are an important moment in the future collaboration between Romania and Britain.

Meets British CP Leader

AU161640Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Text] RCP Secretary General and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu met with Gordon McLennan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB]. Gordon McLennan expressed satisfaction with the visit paid to Great Britain by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and assessed the results of this visit as a particularly important contribution to expanding relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields of activity between the two states.

During the talk, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm and comradely friendship, the two sides stressed the good relations established during the years between the RCP and the CPGB and exchanged views on the current activity and concerns of the two parties and on certain questions of the present-day international situation. They pointed out that the continuous development of relations between the two parties is designed to contribute to expanding friendly cooperation between the Romanian and British peoples and between the two countries, and serves the cause of peace, detente and cooperation in Europe and the world.

Departs 16 June

AU162201Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 16/6/1978--The state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concluded on June 16.

Before leaving, the messengers of the Romanian people met Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh in the Grand Hall of Buckingham Palace. In the same atmosphere of cordiality and friendship which characterized the entire visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu took leave of Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh. The distinguished guests took leave also of the other members of the royal household. In their turn the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh bade farewell to the officials who accompanied the Romanian head of state on his visit to Great Britian.

At the grand entrance of Buckingham Palace, before getting in the official car, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for hospitality and spoke high appreciatively of the fruitful results of the visit.

In her turn, Queen Elizabeth II expressed satisfaction at having had President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu as guests on this important state visit and bade them farewell. After the leave-taking ceremony, the official file of cars made for Heathrow Airport. There, the suite and other British officials bade farewell once again to the distinguished Romanian guests.

Present were Pretor Popa, the Romanian ambassador to Great Britain, and Reginald Louis Seconde, the British ambassador to Romania.

At the ramp, Lord MacLean, lord chamberlain of the royal household, conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu a cordial farewell on behalf of Queen Elizabeth II.

Cables Queen Elizabeth From Plane

AU162205Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 16/6/1978--On ending his visit to Great Britain, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to Queen Elizabeth from aboard the presidential aircraft, a telegram which reads:

I am convinced that the visit to Great Britain, the talks conducted and understandings we reached will go down as a fresh and important contribution to the development of the Romanian-British relations, will strengthen still more the friendship and collaboration between our countries and peoples.

Queen Elizabeth Accepts Invitation

AU162106Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 16/6/1978--During the state visit to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, President Nicolae Ceasusecu and Mme Elena Ceausescu invited Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh to pay a visit to Romania.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure and it has been convenanted, on principle, that the date of visit in reciprocation be established later on.

Ceausescu Arrives in Bucharest

AU161420Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, who had paid a state visit to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh, have returned to Bucharest.

The following comrades accompanied the Romanian head of state on this visit: Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister at the presidency of the republic and chief of the president's group of advisers; and Ion Avram, minister of the machine building industry.

On arrival at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were warmly met by members of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee, by secretaries of the Central Committee, by members of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the government and by leaders of central institutions and public organizations. Many Bucharest inhabitants who rallied at the airport enthusiastically greeted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. The ovations and cheers of those present expressed all our people's feelings of satisfaction with the outstanding results of the Romanian head of state's visit to Great Britain and with this latest valuable contribution to developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Great Britain and to asserting the spirit of international peace, cooperation and understanding.

Press Comments on Visit

AU172035Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/6/1978--Commenting on the results of the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu [paid] to Great Britain, the Romanian newspapers of June 17 unanimously assess that this marked a moment of special significance in the evolution of Romanian-British relations.

By its rich content, by its special and gladdening results, SCINTEIA notes in the commentary on the visit, the first state visit of Romania's president to Great Britain and, at the same time the first state visit paid by the head of a socialist country to that West European country, marked a moment of exceptional importance, unprecedented in the history of the Romanian-British links. Likewise, the newspaper adds, by the conclusions drawn and echo aroused in the world, the visit was recorded as an outstanding event in international life.

Mentioning that in the last ten years the Romanian-British relations have developed intensely, SCINTEIA stresses that the recent visit of the Romanian head of state has considerably propelled the good and friendly Romanian-British relations, their development on a higher plane. The Bucharest daily further notes the working nature of this visit, recorded also in the manifold contacts and meetings President Nicolae Ceausescu and the officials who accompanied him had in England.

Referring to the joint declaration signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister James Callaghan, assessed by the newspaper as a document of ample bilateral and international significance, SCINTEIA stresses that it highlights the agreement of Romania and Britain to work for the intensification of bilateral relations, for their more active cooperation internationally. The Bucharest daily notes the wish of both countries to contribute to the promotion of more equitable economic relations which should lead to the eradication of underdevelopment, broadening of international trade, their resolve to work for the thorough and durable settlement of the problems facing mankind. Naturally, the newspaper writes, Romania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are countries with different social systems. But the whole visit, the principles asserted during the talks, the prospects they opened demonstrate most conclusively that it is fully possible for two countries with different social systems, with different potential and development levels, to establish and develop good relations of mutually advantageous cooperation when they set out from the common willingness to work along this line, when the foundation of the inter-state relations are steadily grounded on the principles of equal rights, respect for sovereignty and mutual advantage.

The development on this basis of Romanian-British relations has, therefore, a significance which goes beyond the bilateral plane and acquires a principled, generally valid importance. In a world where there are states with different systems, where international contradictions are sharpening, conflicts, animosities and states of tension are persisting, the evolution of Romanian-British relations, the results of the recent top-level talks prove that this is the only way of developing confidence among states, of deepening friendly cooperation, of maintaining and consolidating peace, of building genuine security, of creating conditions for all nations to develop free, sheltered from any immixture and aggression in a climate of detente and fruitful collaboration, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion.

Daily ROMANIA LIBERA writes that the fruitful balance sheet of the visit of Romania's president to Great Britain powerfully illustrates the truth that two states having different social systems, size and development level can and must live in understanding and friendship, can find multilateral ways for grounding their collaboration on the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs, mutual advantage. By fulfilling and overfulfilling the targets of the agreements covenanted during President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Great Britain, the newspaper writes, the collaboration between the two peoples will rise onto higher peaks in conformity with their willingness. Romania and Great Britain, the newspaper opines, are fully aware that exchanges and peaceful cooperation need a propitious international climate. The two countries' concern with the frailty of detente it is but natural and stress is laid in this context on the need for intensifying efforts for continuing this process until it will become irreversible.

Referring to the fruitful results of the talks, to the atmosphere of cordiality and mutual esteem manifested during the visit of the distinguished Romanian guests, the newspaper writes: One may say that they made of this visit the most important event in the history of the Romanian-British relations. Be it either a matter of broad development of economic exchanges to mutual benefit, or of international cooperation for building the peaceful climate necessary for creative activity, the Romanian people is convinced that the desiderata of the two parties are fully attainable in the favourable conditions created by the friendly Romanian-British top-level dialogue, by its continuation, in fact by the dialogue of two peoples inspired by aspirations to peace, equality and independence. Another Bucharest daily--SCINTEIA TINERETULUI considers President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Great Britain as an historic event of greatest importance, opening new ways to the steady expansion and deepening of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples. This visit has clearly and convincingly proved by its example and facts--SCINTEIA TINERETULUI notes--the existence of objective possibilities of developing relations of collaboration, friendship, fruitful cooperation between the two countries, its results being all the more valuable as contemporary world is confronted with serious problems.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO ITALIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY CONGRESS

AU152251Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/6/1978--On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu the CC of the RCP sent a message of salute to the 33rd Congress of the Republican Party of Italy, high-lighting the expanded and diversified good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the RCP and the RPI, based on equality, respect and mutual trust, widely contributing to the strengthening of the traditional friendship relations between Romania and Italy, between the peoples of the two countries which are related by origin, language and cultural affinities, by the noble ideals of freedom, independence, democracy and social progress.

Our party and the Romanian public opinion--continues the message--follow with deep interest and sympathy, the RPI efforts and initiatives, its active contribution, alongside the other Italian democratic forces, to the solving of the complex social and economic problems facing Italy at present, to the materialisation of the economic development programme of the country, to the deepening of the society renewing process in the interest of the popular masses, of the whole Italian people.

Referring to the international situation which is characterised by fundamental changes in the world balance of forces, the message shows: "The Romanian Communist Party considers that the settlement of peace, collaboration and security problems implies convergent actions at international scale, the development of the dialogue and of the friendly cooperation among workers', democratic and progressive parties, among all peace-loving forces. In this framework, a new political dimension and a special intensification is acquired by the united struggle of the popular mases for the establishment of new, democratic relations among states, for the eliminating of the hotbeds of tension and conflict by political means, for the eradication of underdevelopment and for the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity and equality, for the definitive elimination of the last remnants of neocolonialism and racism.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI ARRIVES IN FRANCE FOR TALKS

AU191300Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The Romanian and French foreign ministers are scheduled to begin talks in Paris this week. Comrade Stefan Andrei arrived in the French capital yesterday. He will meet with the French foreign minister Louis de Guiringaud, and, according to AFP, will be received by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS CEAUSESCU MUSEUM

AU171445Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The PRC military friendship delegation, led by Comrade Liang Pi-yeh, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of the General Political Commission of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, visited the exhibition devoted to the anniversary of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's 60th birthday and 45 years of revolutionary activity. The guests also visited Doftana Museum and historical and tourist areas in Prahova and Brasov Counties.

SWEDISH LEFT-WING COMMUNIST DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU162200Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/6/1978--A delegation of the left party-communists, of Sweden, led by Lars Werner, chairman of the party, arrived in Bucharest on June 16, for a Romanian visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. The delegation further includes Gunnar Agren, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the party, Lars Petterson, secretary of the CC of the party, and Karin Mansson, a journalist.

BURTICA, NICULESCU RECEIVE TURKISH BANK GOVERNOR

AU171443Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Taylar Sadiklar, governor of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, who is visiting our country.

The sides discussed issues concerning the continuous development of economic cooperation and collaboration and the intensification and diversification of trade exchanges between Romania and Turkey. The governor of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey also met with Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES ILO CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

AU152143Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, (AGERPRES), 15/6/1978--Speaking at the 64th session of the International Labour Conference, Romanian chief delegate Ilie Cisu, deputy minister of labour, said that the International Labour Organization, just as other international organizations, can and must play a more active role, especially in promoting and guiding international cooperation, for grounding interstate relations on new and equitable bases, for establishing a new international economic order. Likewise, the speaker went on, Romania's experience has proved that own efforts are the decisive factor in the vast process of bridging the existing gaps, of eradicating underdevelopment and securing the economic and social progress of each country. Pointing next to the efforts of I.L.O. in selecting the programmes for the priority solution of the pressing questions confronting the member countries, the developing countries in particular, in the field of labour, the speaker said that these efforts would have to be furthered more successfully both by the I.L.O., by other specialized bodies, and by international community as a whole. He also stressed the stringent need for the U.N. and its agencies, including I.L.O., to make a more substantial contribution by adopting firm decisions in support of disarmament.

AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS

AU161242Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[Text] Tripoli, 13 June, (AGERPRES)--'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on Tuesday received the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Ramania, Andrei Pacuraru, who presented his credentials.

On behalf of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian ambassador conveyed to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, head of state and leader of the Great September 1 Revolution, cordial greetings and best wishes for personal health and happiness, and wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Libyan people.

Expressing thanks for the message, 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki asked to convey to President Nicolae Ceausescu most sincere wishes for health and happiness on behalf of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and to the friendly Romanian people wishes for new successes along the path of development and progress.

During the talk, 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki emphasized the particular importance of the talks held between the Romanian and Libyan leaders for developing the relations of friendship, collaboration and economic cooperation between the two friendly countries and peoples.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-FRG LIBRARY EXCHANGES--Bonn, AGERPRES, 16/6/78--An understanding on the mutual delivery of buildings for the headquarters of the library of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Munich and of the library of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bucharest, respectively, was signed in Bonn, on June 16. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU]

TANJUG REPORTS ON PRESIDENT TITO'S ACTIVITIES

Returns to Belgrade

LD171054Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 17 June 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived in Belgrade from Brioni this morning.

Visits LCY Congress Center

LD181658Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito this morning visited the new Sava Center hall in which the 11th LCY Congress will be held. Accompanying President Tito were Stane Dolanc and members of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Tihomir Vlaskalic and Dobrivoje Vidic, as well as leaders of the Serbian and Belgrade League of Communists and designers and builders of the Sava Center.

After touring the newly built part of the Sava Center, President Tito had a fairly long talk with the members of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. At the beginning of this meeting Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, on behalf of those present, addressed President Tito, saying:

"We wish, Comrade Tito, to express to you our gratitude for the support you gave us in our work during the past period. In implementing the decisions of the 10th congress we did all we could and were able with our best wishes within the framework of our responsibilities to help you in the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia."

Stane Dolanc then stressed the readiness of all the comrades to continue to be involved to the utmost in their new duties, in the implementation of the tasks and in the fulfillment of LCY policy.

Replying to Comrade Dolanc's words President Tito said in part:

"I thank all of you, members of the Executive Committee, for your work and for the contribution you have made, because a great deal was in fact achieved in the period between the 10th and 11th congress. Despite great difficulties enormous successes were achieved both on the internal and foreign political sphere. These results are acknowledged also by those who could not be said to be our friends. Anyone coming to Yugoslavia admires what we have attained."

Comrade Tito then stressed that what we had not been able to fulfill hitherto would be realized in the ensuing period. President Tito expressed his conviction that the comrades who were taking up new duties would carry out their tasks with the same drive as hitherto.

The conversation then turned to the preparations for the 11th congress and its importance for the further consolidation of the LCY and for an even faster development of our country. Dragoljub Stavrev briefed Comrade Tito on the organizational preparations for the 11th congress, and Aleksandar Grlickov informed President Tito about the participation of a great number of delegations of communist, socialist, social democratic and workers parties from all the parts of the world in the work of the forthcoming congress. As he left the congress center President Tito was cordially greeted by members of the Sava Center collective.

VRHOVEC BRIEFS TITO ON WORK OF UN SPECIAL SESSION

LD262232Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1701 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brioni, June 16 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito received, on Brioni, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec following his return from New York where he headed the Yugoslav delegation to the U.N. special disarmament session.

Vrhovec informed President Tito on the work of the special session as well as on his talks with the foreign ministers of a number of countries. Vrhovec also informed the Yugoslav president in detail on the ministerial meeting in Havana of the non-aligned coordinating bureau as well as on preparations for the non-aligned foreign ministers' conference, to be held in Belgrade this July.

TANJUG REPORTS DELO INTERVIEW WITH STANE DOLANC

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[Text] Ljubljana--In tomorrow's issue DELO publishes an interview with Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the eve of the 11th LCY Congress. In a conversation with the editors of DELO--Jak Koprivc, Vlado Slamberger and Boris Dolnicar--Stane Dolanc gave a detailed assessment of the present political situation in Yugoslavia and the world.

In view of the fact that more than 100 foreign delegations and 1,000 newsmen will gather at the congress of Yugoslav communists and that it is difficult to assemble such a large number of representatives of communist, socialist, workers and progressive parties, some of which are on mutually bad terms, anywhere else except in Belgrade, Stane Dolanc answered that at the congress there will be no parties or movements which are directly in mutual conflict. "But there will be movements which are in certain position of reciprocal tension on varying wavelengths in their concrete policy. The struggle for peace and economic development is the central question of the present, which is not appearing for the first time this year but rather has been doing so for a long period, ever since World War II." These characteristics, Dolanc went on, are continuously present in the policy of the LCY and consistently and in principle defended in all situations and conditions. For this reason it is not by chance that so many delegations, particularly from the nonalined world, will gather in Belgrade.

Appraising the period in which the 11th LCY Congress will be held, he said that it is precisely this period which contains new qualities for the workers movement. We are not talking here merely about Eurocommunism; at the congress parties and movements will meet from various continents, parties and movements fighting for development in very different circumstances.

Talking about the program of the LCY adopted at the seventh congress in 1958 in Ljubljana, Stane Dolanc said that this program is equally valid and relevant today as it was then. "That program was received by some parties not only with disapproval; but what is more, because of it our party was labeled revisionist. Today all the hypotheses of this program have been confirmed and are being confirmed in basic ideological directions, not only in Yugoslavia but in many countries and on many continents." Dolanc also said that there still exist parties today which still have written into their programs the label which they gave the LCY at that time, describing it as "revisionist."

They do, however, maintain completely normal contacts with us and assure us that we are not revisionists, respect our path and admit the socialist importance of social relations in our country. It is all the same to us; that was the case before and it still is today. We have not demanded of anyone that our program should be justified or confirmed by them, nor that they should appraise it. To us our practice is most important, a practice which has completely endorsed this program and still endorses it today, and the future development is in many respects dependent on the way in which we realize the program hypotheses. "The basic hypothesis of the program, which was the point of departure for working out the documents of the 11th congress, is the struggle for man's freedom, for his place in relations of production, and from this we deduce our system and conception of democracy in our society." "In essence, the program gives us the points of departure for the search for a political and socioeconomic system in which the central role and place should be occupied by man, the producer. We are building on the fact that international political and economic relations must change so that every nation, every working class will manage its natural wealth and the value it creates. These are our principles which are being adopted, not merely formally, by many communist parties and also by many other parties, not merely workers parties."

Dolanc stressed these parties see in this a way out of the crisis in which the world is at the present moment. "The only party to offer a way out of the present crisis has been the Yugoslav party." Our party warned of this as far back as the revolution and in the most difficult times and to the detriment of current political relations. It has always been consistent even in the most difficult situations in which it has found itself. Our party has overcome all the crucial moments and always with positive programs.

Talking about the important trends in the international communist and workers movement between the congresses, Dolanc particularly stressed the Berlin conference. "We do not consider the Berlin conference the "rehabilitation of the LCY." It was a meeting of representatives of European communist parties which had to confirm formally the principles of equality and respect for the right to an independent path in keeping with concrete circumstances, responsibility to its working class and its people. The conference in Berlin could not take up any other starting point and I even think that there were quite a lot of parties which did not exactly adopt these standpoints with a great deal of gaiety." In Dolanc's view, opposition to these standpoints would mean to completely compromise their policy and relations in the communist movement. Today practically no one dares to oppose these principles. The attacks on these principles, and also on the Berlin conference itself, which began about a year later which proved to derive from a certain mistrust and reservation, were justified by an imaginary common interest, proletarian internationalism and so on.

The Yugoslav party, said Dolanc, has never been against the basic principles of the communist movement, nor against the dictatorship of the proletariat, nor against internationalism. We have always proceded from Marxism adapted to the concrete Yugoslav circumstances. Despite this, they have proclaimed us revisionists, renegades, merely because the party, as our League of Communists was and is, meant in certain periods an ideological and political danger to the hegemonistic aims of certain other parties at that time.

Answering the question of how the LCY, as the party in government in a country whose foreign political philosophy is the policy of nonalinement, views attempts to break up this movement on ideological and other bases, Dolanc said that this danger is nothing new. The pressures on the movement of nonalinement are stronger than previously because of the crisis in detente. The exploitation is taking place in this connection of certain collisions and conflicts which have been present among nonalined countries for a long time and which are no secret.

These dangers are clear to the greater part of the nonalined countries and so despite everything one should look at the situation optimistically. "I am convinced that the basic goals of the nonalined countries are the same throughout. In the first place one should be aware that the politics of force are harmful, particularly for the countries which apply it, be they nonalined or not. On the other hand, if we want normal, peaceful relations in the international sphere it is necessary for such phenomena to be at least reduced, if not removed."

Talking about the danger of the phenomenon of hegemonism, Dolanc stressed that at the present moment it is necessary to warn more seriously than before of this problem, which some people sometimes interpret erroneously and even in a restricted manner. Hegemonism is a contemporary expression of imperialism and it is impossible to connect it with one country alone. Today there are manifestations of hegemonism in all continents. The struggle against all these manifestations is still as relevant as it was previously. However, many forms of hegemonism should be warned against even more.

As regards the foreign political activity of our country, many people in the world consider it a true sensation that our delegations can, for instance, travel at the same time to the Soviet Union and China, and that our federal secretary for foreign affairs has talks with partners who are in a full state of war. "It is true," said Dolanc, "not only that our minister of foreign affairs can have talks but also that party officials can hold quite open talks with their comrades in the Soviet Union, Korea, China and other countries in which our delegations and officials have been. This is not only confirmation of our principled policy but also a new quality. The fact is that it is possible today to conduct politics normally and fight for peace only if parties and movements have mutual contact. Above all we say to everyone loud and clear that we are in favor of good relations on these principles. However, we never, nor will we ever, establish or develop relations with one party or country at the expense of a third. This is also a slogan of our foreign policy."

Talking about the 11th congress, the congress of action, Stane Dolanc stressed that it should on no account be pragmatic or practicist. "The congress is the meeting of Yugoslav communists who are determining their policy for the coming period. At this moment it is of exceptional importance to us how we orientate ourselves toward the development of the sociopolitical and economic system, to agree on the basic components of the policy of the material development of Yugoslavia, through what methods and forms the League of Communists will confirm and develop its leading role in the self-management system, what its internal relations should be in order that it might act as a subject in life and in society, where self-management relations are universally dominant.

Preceeding the 11th congress we have already confirmed all the main directions at the republican congresses, provincial conferences and the conference of communists in the Yugoslav People's Army. Everywhere the starting points have been completely identical positions. There is not the slightest difference in the basic ideopolitical points of departure. "the congress of Yugoslav communists," Dolanc stressed, "will merely be the logical conclusion which will formally confirm the directions for the future development and elect the new leadership. I think we have created a new quality of unity which is appearing from the bottom: from the outside toward the center. This unity is more precious than any kind of other unity which appears from the other way."

In answer to the question of the freedoms of man, Dolanc stressed that the most concrete human freedom is freedom in the production process, the freedom to decide on the conditions, means and results of labor. "We have never negated the other forms of freedom such as the freedom of speech, association, press, etc. That is all of great importance and we communists must on no account run away from discussion of these problems. In my opinion, freedom and democracy begin and end in the basic relations of production."

Going on to talk about the stability of our society, Stane Dolanc underlined that this stability is dynamic, in constant forward movement. We are in a constant struggle for something new, better, greater than what we have now. This is possible because the foundations of society are stable. Stability is not keeping still. Stability is at the same time restlessness, creativity, a struggle for progress, for a better and more beautiful tomorrow.

In an answer to the question as to what is the most dangerous form of sectarianism and opportunism in the present developmental stage of the League of Communists, in many respects, fighting against itself and against its old role in society, Dolanc said: "At present the most dangerous thing is the withdrawal of the League of Communists into itself, into an organization with arrogates to itself the true rights of the working man and self-manager. If the League of Communists were to go in that direction--though in my view there is no possibility of this--it would negate its own program and itself. It is true that such strivings do exist, both objective and subjective ones. The objective intentions consist in the fact that certain things in the self-management system often fail to function efficiently enough, and some people as a result of this think that this will be sorted out in one way or another by the League of Communists, by a kind of strong hand or force. Usually the people that think in this way are not dishonest people who want something else. They are often merely undecided as to where this orientation of the League of Communists can lead. On the other hand, there exists tradition and old working methods which are not completely overcome. However, we also have subjective difficulties which find expression in individuals. They think the League of Communists must solve things with the force of authority and not by means of the self-management system, as is agreed. In volume and intensity there are less of these aspirations than every before. This means that the League of Communists is successfully overcoming all the dangers. There is another question here: To what extent the League of Communists is capable as it is of working according to the new ideas. We have almost 1.7 million members. However, inorder that communists should be capable of solving their immediate tasks, they must have a great deal of Marxist, political, self-management knowledge, desire for action, feeling of responsibility... ."

Replying to DELO's comment on how sectarianism is weakening the united front of socialist forces, Dolanc said that President Tito, Edvard Kardelj in his study and others have been pointing out the problem of the League of Communists, that is, of its members in the Socialist Alliance. However, not even now can we be satisfied with the situation in the Socialist Alliance, which does not involve the working people on a broad enough basis. Some want to turn the Socialist Alliance into a second party, another League of Communists. The impression is that it is sometimes possible to talk more freely in the League of Communists than in the Socialist Alliance which is absolutely abnormal. Some want to transplant certain organizational principles from the League of Communists into the Socialist Alliance. This represents a concrete form of sectarianism.

Another kind of sectarianism is if members of the youth organization who do not attend meetings are excluded from this organization. Some think even now that the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia--SKOJ--is an elite communist organization which wants to transplant its organizational principles into the Socialist Youth Federation. [as received] In this way they are making a sect of an organization which should be broad, open and free and then they are surprised that young people are not there.

Or take the work in social organization: the work in these organizations is political work which represents the opening-up of the League of Communists and the implementation of policy in social life.

DELO's next question referred to the phenomenon of verbalism in the League of Communists when the implementation of the policy of socialist self-management is at stake. Although Edvard Kardelj's study has been widely read, in practice the old views of the organizational standards have been retained. At present, for instance, when factory committees are being abolished a veritable hullabaloo has been raised along with the assessment that this abolition represents the weakening of the party.

Stane Dolanc replied that what is involved in these cases is not the political system but party problems. As regards the political system there is not too much verbalism in the League of Communists. The League of Communists has provided the foundations for the development of the sociopolitical system and for everything new we have today. It is accurate to say that the League of Communists is not sufficiently oriented toward the problems as a whole, toward situations, toward vacuums and concrete breaks on development. [as received] The anomaly arises of us as an organization being able of resolving and changing many matters in a month, but we go on talking for years, for instance, about the negative aspects in taxes instead of working out the proposal and passing it on to the Socialist Alliance and the assembly with a request to change some of the provisions. This is not a matter, as some say, of weakness of power but of lack of care. We must make the party, together with the Socialist Alliance and other subjective forces, more capable of resolving concrete, vital problems which weigh down the people, the party and the system.

Asked why, owing to a lack of investment security, unprofitability and unplanned increase in costs in investments, communists are never called to account although they are making decisions on investments, Dolanc said that this too is a question of the system. Communists cannot make decisions on investments. Associated labor, together with the sociopolitical community and experts, makes the decisions. Although these people are communists they must be accountable, but in the first place as citizens who have failed in investment and only then to the party.

As the interview went on Stane Dolanc listed some essential data which show how much Yugoslavia has economically and politically consolidated in recent years. The social product increased by 25.8 percent: 33.5 percent of this in industry and 13.4 percent in agriculture. The social standard increased by 24.5 percent. 850,000 new jobs were created. There are now 5.2 million employed. The great majority of honest people admit that they have never had it so good. But communists must point out more openly and more boldly the problems and the negative aspects, the excessive consumption, insufficient productivity and so forth.

In Yugoslavia the need has always been stressed--the DELO editors asserted--about the "national aspect" being affirmed together with the struggle against nationalism. The new constitutional position of republics and provinces represents the greatest barrier against nationalism and chauvinsim.

Dolanc stressed that the party policy toward the national question in Yugoslavia has been clear for as long as 50 years. Our intranational relations have been settled as hardly anywhere else in the world. This settlement has received and is receiving a fresh impulse by the development of socialist self-managing relations. Only in these relations is it possible to genuinely harmonize the aspirations of the national and of the broader, intranational aspect. We are today at a stage in which economic equality is the fundamental issue of the further settlement of intranational relations. Some in Yugoslavia and in some socialist countries have negated this problem. Theories have emerged about various nations, socialist, etc... however, such countries are also experiencing these problems today and are resolving them because they are exacerbating. The quality of intranational relations in Yugoslavia is such as to represent one of the essential elements of Yugoslavia's stability.

Any economic problem in relations between the developed and the underdeveloped in our country is at the same time a political and national issue. Through self-management instruments we must continually stimulate the forms of contacts which will make it possible for the underdeveloped to develop relatively more speedily. In this development, responsibility is mutual. The underdeveloped too are responsible for the state and development of the developed. Solidarity does not mean merely solidarity from the developed to the underdeveloped but also vice versa. All partners are equal; they have certain responsibilities and tasks and the goal is a common one. We will be able to resolve all this only in the self-managing system. It is no coincidence that this was confirmed by all the congresses. Nobody denies the role of the fund for the development of less developed republics and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. This fund should continue to be developed along with a clearly defined responsibility. To stress the significance of links with associated labor itself is a new quality which has emerged precisely in the period between the two congresses. There are no sufficient results yet so far. The underdeveloped are even partly justifiably dissatisfied because not enough has been done.

Replying to the question by DELO whether in present debates about planning we are making too much of a fetish of the plan although we have clearly set principles of socialist self-managing planning, Stane Dolanc stressed that this is not a matter of fetishism.

"I am convinced that we know exactly what socialist planning is, that we know how to plan well and that we have capable economists, planners, etc. But we are often behind in time. We must find sufficient time to agree and concur on the basis of self-management about what we want, about the time in which this should be achieved and now. We must agree as to which interests are at a given moment most significant and economically and politically most justified and more useful, and when we find a common tongue in this then we can make the plan. Rarely has a plan not been implemented on account of weak planning but only because the interests have been different. In this the communists must be in the front ranks of the struggle for concensus. In recent years we have made much progress in this respect and there are very few basic development issues which have not been coordinated. What is at stake first and foremost is the political problem and only then comes the economic one," Stane Dolanc said.

Dolanc then said that he could speak with growing optimism about the results of agreement-reaching at all levels because in recent years this has been proceeding more speedily and more easily and is making progress despite all the difficulties. The proof of this lies in everything which we have. If one looks at the statistics one can see that there has never been a greater turnover of goods, more pooling of labor and resources just as there have never been more joint actions in relations with other countries as is the case today. This shows that we are progressing, nevertheless, and we are pointing out the difficulties above all because we wish to develop as quickly as possible.

"In the proposed congress resolution," Stane Dolanc said, "we refer to the responsibility of self-managers because self-management without self-managing responsibility and self-managing sanctions is not enough. In political action we do not refer enough to some negative phenomena and aspirations which have emerged and which are emerging also in the development of things which are not in line with the moral principles which are born as new principles in self-managing society. It is easier to build factories and roads than morals of a new man. Therefore, despite ideological and political action we must also have in our system the responsibility which is both laid down as a norm and sanctioned," Dolanc stressed.

Replying to DELO's observation that if you criticize a concrete shortcoming, someone might say that this is an attack on the system, Stane Dolanc said that in all likelihood such phenomena do exist. "However, I believe that we behave too opportunistically toward individual anomalies and negative aspects. I can say that our struggle against these phenomena is not sufficiently organized and that there is too much verbal criticism. We speak far too often only about how this or that is no good, but far too little about what should be done and how to eliminate shortcomings at all levels. This is not a matter of an attack on the system, on one law or another, but of eliminating a concrete problem, of concrete brakes which prevent us from progressing more speedily. This does happen in normal political life. Yet, communists should be in this context more bold, more organized and better trained and educated for action.

Discussing the phenomenon of holding meetings during working hours, Stane Dolanc said: "If all who participate in the delegate system--and there are several millions of them--were to hold meetings during working hours, were all communists, members of the SAWP and of trade unions to hold meeting during working hours, they would talk too much. I think that new forms and methods of work in self-managing and political life should be found. First, during working hours one should work and only after working hours discuss problems and various matters. Our people say that they work 7 hours and that they do not have time then for political work. Only a number of years back they worked more. Is it worthwhile today to sacrifice 2 hours once or twice a week in order to talk about one's future and life? Of course, meetings must be well prepared. For this we have a considerable number of professionals who should be made use of more sensibly. They too now sit in their offices, above all in the morning for 7 hours and they think that all meetings must be held during their working hours. In this context party organizations, self-managing organs, the Socialist Alliance should find ways and means of reducing [word indistinct] the unproductive holding of meetings during working hours.

At the end of the interview, Stane Dolanc said, in replying to the question referring to terrorism, to Yugoslavia's attitude toward it and to some attempts to speculate on this: "In our country four German citizens have been arrested whom the FRG maintains are terrorists and for whose arrest there is an international warrant. They are now undergoing proceedings by our court organs. Yugoslavia has warned for years about the danger of international terrorism. Yugoslavia has felt international terrorism itself. We have had victims at home and abroad among our diplomats and workers. Just remember Ambassador Rolovic, Consul Zcovc and others. In recent years fascist terrorists killed several Yugoslav citizens and wounded a number of them. Not a single terrorist has been extradited to Yugoslavia so far although we have sought them through international warrants for arrest and have sounded a warning about their crimes. Our attitude toward terrorism is unambiguous, the difference between a terrorist and a political opponent is clear to us. We will not agree that he who kills or wants to kill our citizens, he who commits crimes in Yugoslavia, be treated as a political opponent who is allowed to do this and for which he even receives political asylum in some counties while others who commit the same crimes are considered terrorists. We are prepared to implement all international obligations but others must also be prepared to do so. There is only one kind of terrorism and at this juncture it represents a danger for world peace and for the development of democracy. Any kind of terrorism represents this everywhere and for everybody," Stane Dolanc said at the end of his interview.

DJURANOVIC EXPLAINS SFRY ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD181745Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave an interview to EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in which he spoke about the realization of the social plan of Yugoslavia for the period 1976 to 1980, underlining that the first years of the plan's realization had been accompanied by intensive processes of transformation in social relations and the system on the bases of the new constitution and the law on associated labor, which have led and are leading more and more to great changes in social relations, Djuranovic said that we need a more comprehensive analysis of the social aspect of the plan's realization.

Talking about the results achieved, he stressed that "important results had also been achieved in the economic development of the country. The average growth rate of the social product in the last plan period was 5.8 percent, or, broken down into the following components: industrial production 6.3 percent; agricultural production 5 percent; employment 4.2 percent; investment 9 percent; productivity of labor 2.3 percent, and so forth. All this gives grounds for the assessment that some of the most important tasks in the medium-term plan are being realized quite successfully.

"Important results have also been achieved in the stabilization of the economic trends, primarily the control of inflation. The average growth rate of retail prices in the past 2 years amounted to about 11 percent, which is almost half as big as it was in the previous medium-term plan period. Naturally, this has not removed the dangers of inflationary trends, for there are still centers which generate them.

"Among the important results, stress should be laid on the growth of agricultural production and the decreasing reliance on the imports of agricultural products because of our own production, through which we are meeting our needs in basic food products. Likewise, the policy of raising the living and social standard is being successfully realized.

"The development of the economically inadequately developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has been accompanied by the overall development of the country. However, despite the fact that the agreed measures at the level of the federation are being carried out in an orderly manner and despite all the measures and activities undertaken in these sociopolitical communities, in the past period of the realization of the plan difficulties have appeared which should be borne in mind when assessing the realization of the agreed policy in this sphere."

Talking about certain dilemmas over the economic growth rate, Premier Djuranovic said:

"The trend so far in the realization of the goals and tasks of the medium-term plan fully confirm the degree to which the dilemma is fabricated of whether we are in favor of a greater or lesser rate of economic growth, and that in the planning of development this cannot be taken as a starting point. Our basic orientation is dynamic development in stable conditions. There should be no hesitation here. We must even further consolidate this orientation for, after all, the policy of economic stabilization must be the backbone of our development policy. By stable conditions we mean above all a moderate rate of inflation, a deficit in the balance of payments within the agreed framework and in the function of our development, cannot be seen in isolation but rather dialectically joined together.

"The fight against inflation is a constant task in the present stage of development. It would certainly be illusory to demand in the overall world conditions, which are characterized by constant inflationary tendencies, and in the conditions at home which give rise to inflation, the complete immobility of prices and living costs. However, equally unacceptable is the rate of inflation through which the achieved results are rendered worthless and an unjustified distribution of income is carried out.

"The need and responsibility are, therefore, all the greater for the rate of inflation to be held within socially acceptably limits and not to cancel the other results.

"However, the problems in this respect are still very great. There are powerful pressures for a growth of prices, for dipping into income to satisfy general and common needs, for covering losses, for insuring means for development and so on."

Djuranovic went on in his report to underline that "one of the important determinants in the social plan was the reduction of overall consumption (personal, general, common and investment) to the limits of the social product and the agreed volume of external accumulation intended for development, as well as a differentiated rate of growth for various forms of consumption, depending on the rate of income growth." In this respect, he said, despite the initial results achieved last year, it must be noted that overall consumption is still in excess of the volume of realized income and the social product and that various forms of that consumption are growing faster than the growth of the social product and income. This tendency continued in the first 3 months of this year. This means that in this respect the policy of the socially justified use of income, or the global distribution of the national income, is not being realized. The assessment must logically be deduced from this that the policy of economic stabilization is being realized in an inconsistent manner. Here, of course, is one of the important causes of instability.

Investments deserve particular attention within the framework of overall consumption. First of all, it should be underlined that the growth rate of investments in basic means is 8.2 percent at the level of the determined plan and that the growth of economic investments (9 percent) is greater than what was planned (8.5 percent). The front of investments is very broad and the value of those circulating totals about 600 billion dinars. The value of investments in larger plants--those of over 500 million dinars--amounts to over 324 billion dinars. This lends our country the appearance of one of the biggest construction sites in Europe. However, certain problems also follow from this, which are reflected in the shortage of accumulation for investment and in the economic viability of the investments (time limits for construction and start of operation, the degree to which constructed capacities are utilized, the structure and coordination of individual phases) as well as problems concerning the financing of expanded reproduction in general.

There is often nothing in accumulation to cover this kind of intensive investment activity and the broad front of investment. Last year about 42 billion dinars were set aside from the income in the economy for the expansion of the material base of labor, depreciation amounted to about 65 billion dinars, about 102 billion dinars was available for investment and paying off outstanding commitments accounted for about 79 billion dinars. Although this is not the only source of means for investment, the fact is that the accumulation from income is inadequate, which creates a constant pressure for these means to be guaranteed through raising prices, deferring payment to business partners, primary issues or foreign credit.

The problem of investments, their rationality and coordination with the agreed directions and dynamics of development is essentially a problem of constructing the system of expanded reproduction, the faster and more complete of the process of reproduction by associated labor and the vitalization of new relations in the adoption and realization of the development plan, and in this respect, despite movement forward, we are still to a great extent in the old relations.

"In the last period of the plan's realization, Djuranovic went on, problems were particularly marked in the sector of our country's economic relations abroad. In this sphere the most difficult problems are found concerning the realization of the goals and tasks contained in the medium-term plan. They are of such a nature and size as to constitute the basic limiting factor in the realization of the medium-term plan. The problem of the balance of payments deficit is becoming much greater and more complex than what it "objectively" should be.

Having stressed that the balance of payments deficit is taking on the significance of the central problem of instability, premier Djuranovic said:

"The question arises what to do to change this situation. Firstly, we must radically improve our overall organization in comparison with that abroad, in which connection the struggle for the implementation of the solutions in the system is of crucial significance in this sphere.

"Second, there is a need for the strategy of our economic relations with foreign countries to be reexamined, modernized and integrated to a greater degree. I am thinking here of the definition of the development of power engineering, of the more rapid and concrete definition of the policy of economic reconstruction of an even more developed regional component of the development of economic relations with foreign countries, of a more thorough search for new markets, and a reexamination of the volume of cooperation with partners who are not prepared to carry out the policy of balancing foreign trade exchange and so forth. Third, we must organize ourselves particularly in the sphere of financial cooperation with foreign countries, having in mind here the association of business banks in this process which is, again, linked with pooling of labor and resources as a whole and with the application of a new system of social planning. Also certainly involved are the measures and efforts which should be taken with the aim of increasing the competitiveness of our exports, and also the measures for selective reduction of imports, insofar as we cannot cover imports by the corresponding exports."

Djuranovic devoted part of the interview to the need for more rapid development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; he said that this continues to remain one of our most important tasks, and that it is essential to make the maximum efforts to realize as fully as fully as possible the established policy in this sector.

Continuing the interview, Djuranovic spoke about the need to coordinate the economic structure, and stressed that this is a constant and dynamic process. In the coming period of realization of the current social plan efforts must be made toward realizing tasks relating to the coordination of the economic structure by means of more rapid development of particularly significant activities. He stressed that exceptional attention should be attributed to the problem of power engineering within the framework of changes in the economic structure.

"The present state of development of the power engineering complex, said the president of the Federal Executive Council, is not the most rational one from the standpoint of the share in overall production costs played by spending on energy. In addition, the power engineering complex, taking into consideration the present consumption structure, is subject to negative influences from the world market, and gives rise itself to very unfavorable consequences for the balance of payments, general economic stability and in the final analysis, for the economy's resistance and for the country's defense capability.

"Bearing in mind that power engineering is the woof and warp of the whole economic and also the entire social development, and that all problems spread from this complex to the overall economic structure, special attention must in the period ahead be devoted to solving the problem of the socially most rational development of power engineering."

Djuranovic went on to say that the Federal Executive Council had thoroughly examined the results so far achieved in the realization of the medium-term plan, and had presented a report on this to the SFRY Assembly. A debate on the report is planned for July. "I think we have given a realistic appraisal of the results hitherto achieved, he stressed. It would be wrong not to see a number of unfavorable tendencies in development, which, if not interrupted or vitally moderated could bring into question a number of very positive results in plan realization.

"The main directions of activity in the period ahead may be clearly seen among the problems already established and the basic characteristics of social development. I would single out the following as being of primary importance:

"First, the halting of unfavorable trends in foreign trade exchange along the lines of obligatory reduction in the balance of payments deficit within the agreed framework. Any vacillation in this regard and attempts to use a high growth rate as an excuse should be decisively overcome.

Second, more coordinated relations must be insured between genuinely realized income and consumption, which pre-supposes--why not say it frankly--a corresponding tightening of the belt. I know this is not a popular policy, but it is unavoidable if we do not wish to fall into much more difficult economic and social problems. The burden of this and similar policy should not, of course, be borne equally by all.

"Third, efforts must be increased and more decisive support given toward the realization of the policy of strengthening the material basis of associated labor."

At the end of his interview to 'EDONOMSKA POLITIKA Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that a powerful stimulus to overall social action in realizing the aims and tasks of the plan and the policy of economic stabilization will undoubtedly be given by the 11th Congress of the LCY.

DOLANC RECEIVES IRAQI BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION

LD182144Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2101 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, this evening received a delegation of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party led by Na'im Haddad, secretary general of the nationalist and National Progressive Front, member of the Regional Command and member of the Council of the Revolution. The Ba'th delegation is to participate in the 11th LCY Congress.

In a friendly conversation Stane Dolanc informed his guests of the tasks and activities of the LCY which are to be examined at the coming LCY congress.

During the conversation opinions were also exchanged on the international situation, and in particular on the activity of the nonalined countries. The further progress of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Ba'th Party of Iraq, and between the SFRY and the Republic of Iraq was also touched upon.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR 11TH LCY CONGRESS

African Delegations

LD182346Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--A delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, led by Reuben Kamanga, a member of the Central Committee and chairman of the subcommittee for political, constitutional, legal and foreign affairs, arrived in Belgrade today where it will attend the 11th LCY Congress.

The delegations of the Mozambique Liberation Front led by Central Committee member Manuel Jose Antonio, and of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, led by Zimbabwe African People's Union representative Isaac Nyati also arrived today.

A delegation of the Communist Party of Iraq, led by Central Committee member Rahim Ajinah, also arrived in Belgrade.

A delegation of the party of the left (communists) of Sweden which will attend the 11th LCY Congress arrived in Belgrade last night. It is led by Ingemar Anderson, associate member of the Executive Committee of the party of the left (communists) of Sweden Central Committee and chief editor of the party paper NY DAG.

Cuban, Indian, Other Delegations

LD182350Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The delegations of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Guilermo Garcia Frias, Politburo member, vice president of the Council of State and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the delegation of the Malta Labor Party, led by Executive Committee member Angelo Feneco, arrived in Belgrade this afternoon to attend the 11th LCY Congress. The delegations of the Communist Party of India led by the Central Secretariat member S. Kumaran, and of the Indian National Congress, led by Central Committee Member Jabanhat Pahadi, arrived today as well.

The delegations of the Communist Party of Japan, led by Takeji Hama, member of the Central Committee Presidium, and of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, led by Eve Strange, member of the Presidium and of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee, arrived in the morning.

PREPARATIONS FOR BELGRADE NONALINED GATHERING UNDERWAY

LD161448Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 16, (TANJUG)--Preparations for the nonaligned full ministerial conference scheduled for the latter part of July in Belgrade have been going very well with the full cooperation of all the nonaligned countries. Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affiars, Josip Vrhovec, has sent out invitations to this conference to the nonaligned countries, observers and guests, the spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said at his regular press conference.

The ministerial meeting of the nonaligned coordination bureau in Havana, the spokesman said, received with satisfaction the Yugoslav delegations' report on the course of preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned full ministerial conference in Belgrade and proposals for its organization and procedure.

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